

# **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



CROP REPORTING BOARD  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release:- November 9, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

NOVEMBER 1, 1945

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average	1944	Preliminary	Average	1944	Preliminary
	1934-43		1945 1/	1934-43		1945 1/
Corn, all.....bu.	26.8	33.2	33.3	2,433,060	3,228,361	3,073,866
Wheat, all....."	14.7	18.2	17.7	739,080	1,078,647	1,149,625
Winter....."	15.3	18.8	18.0	585,994	764,073	836,969
All spring....."	13.2	16.9	16.9	203,085	314,574	312,656
Durum....."	12.1	15.1	17.4	29,330	31,933	32,571
Other spring...."	13.3	17.2	16.8	173,756	282,641	279,885
Oats....."	29.6	29.9	37.8	1,068,399	1,166,392	1,583,650
Barley....."	22.3	23.0	26.1	273,451	284,426	277,246
Rye....."	11.9	11.5	13.3	41,434	25,872	27,823
Buckwheat....."	16.9	17.3	16.2	7,121	9,166	7,155
Flaxseed....."	8.1	8.4	9.2	21,684	23,527	35,643
Rice....."	47.8	47.9	47.8	52,346	70,237	71,774
Sorghums for grain.."	13.7	19.9	14.7	70,310	181,756	106,985
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.34	1.41	1.52	77,415	63,845	80,474
Hay, wild....."	.83	.97	.96	10,144	14,135	13,754
Hay, clover & timothy 2/.."	1.24	1.35	1.47	24,289	28,771	31,335
Hay, alfalfa....."	2.04	2.19	2.30	28,604	31,702	33,350
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	3/ 872	3/ 784	3/ 781	16,942	16,123	14,191
Peas, dry field....."	3/ 1,189	3/ 1,277	3/ 1,127	3,376	8,473	5,795
Soybeans for beans..bu.	17.6	16.4	18.0	86,732	192,863	190,646
Cowpeas for peas...."	5.2	5.6	6.2	---	---	---
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	728	670	672	1,478,325	2,110,775	2,174,575
Potatoes.....bu.	124.0	130.4	151.4	375,091	379,436	430,773
Sweet potatoes....."	84.2	82.9	94.6	67,059	71,651	67,275
Tobacco.....lb.	926	1,117	1,126	1,392,390	1,950,213	2,050,462
Sorgho sirup.....gal.	57.4	62.5	61.8	12,862	12,257	10,488
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.....ton	19.5	20.3	23.7	5,640	6,143	7,176
Sugarcane sirup....gal.	156	159	175	20,890	21,506	22,000
Sugar beets.....ton	11.9	12.1	12.3	9,644	6,753	9,155
Broomcorn....."	3/ 281	3/ 354	3/ 257	40	67	31
Hops.....lb.	1,157	1,303	1,375	5/ 39,240	47,695	55,810
Apples, com'l.....bu.	---	---	---	5/ 119,046	5/ 124,754	64,400
Peaches....."	---	---	---	3/ 57,201	5/ 75,963	81,954
Pears....."	---	---	---	3/ 28,616	5/ 31,956	32,866
Grapes.....ton	---	---	---	5/ 2,475	2,737	2,604
Cherries....."	---	---	---	5/ 153	5/ 202	133
Pecans.....lb.	---	---	---	97,346	140,165	135,960
Pasture.....pot.	6/ 62	6/ 75	6/ 82	---	---	---

1/For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications; but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/Excludes sweetclover & lespedeza. 3/ Pounds. 4/Picked & threshed. 5/Includes some quantities not harvested. 6/Condition Nov. 1.

Release:  
November 9, 1945,  
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1945  
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1945
	Average 1934-43	1944	harvest, 1945	Percent of 1944
Corn, all.....	91,209	97,235	92,229	94.9
Wheat, all.....	53,829	59,309	64,961	109.5
Winter.....	38,526	40,714	46,434	114.0
All spring.....	15,303	18,595	18,527	99.6
Durum.....	2,361	2,116	1,890	89.3
Other spring.....	12,943	16,479	16,637	101.0
Oats.....	35,783	39,984	41,950	107.6
Barley.....	11,997	12,359	10,606	85.8
Rye.....	3,379	2,254	2,096	93.0
Buckwheat.....	420	515	443	86.0
Flaxseed.....	2,498	2,794	3,863	138.3
Rice.....	1,103	1,466	1,500	102.3
Sorghums for grain.....	4,886	9,117	7,268	79.7
Cotton.....	25,316	20,009	18,008	90.0
Hay, all tame.....	57,556	59,547	59,459	99.9
Hay, wild.....	12,012	14,520	14,295	98.5
Hay, clover & timothy 1/.....	13,683	21,375	21,263	99.5
Hay, alfalfa.....	13,917	14,480	14,521	100.3
Beans, dry edible.....	1,822	2,057	1,818	88.4
Peas, dry field.....	319	695	514	74.0
Soybeans for beans.....	4,812	10,502	10,596	100.9
Cowpeas 2/.....	3,140	1,665	1,530	91.9
Peanuts 3/.....	2,030	3,150	3,238	102.8
Potatoes.....	3,836	2,910	2,846	97.8
Sweetpotatoes.....	797	771	712	92.3
Tobacco.....	1,506	1,746	1,822	104.4
Sorge for sirup.....	225	195	170	87.2
Sugarcane for sugar & seed...	288	296	303	102.3
Sugarcane for sirup.....	133	135	126	93.3
Sugar beets.....	308	558	715	128.1
Broomcorn.....	291	380	240	63.2
Hops.....	34	37	41	110.9

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

2/ Grown alone for all purposes.

3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

Paul L. Koenig, Chairman,

J. E. Pallesen, Secretary,

R. K. Smith, G. A. Scott,

R. Royston, L. M. Carl,

C. E. Burkhead, C. D. Stevens,

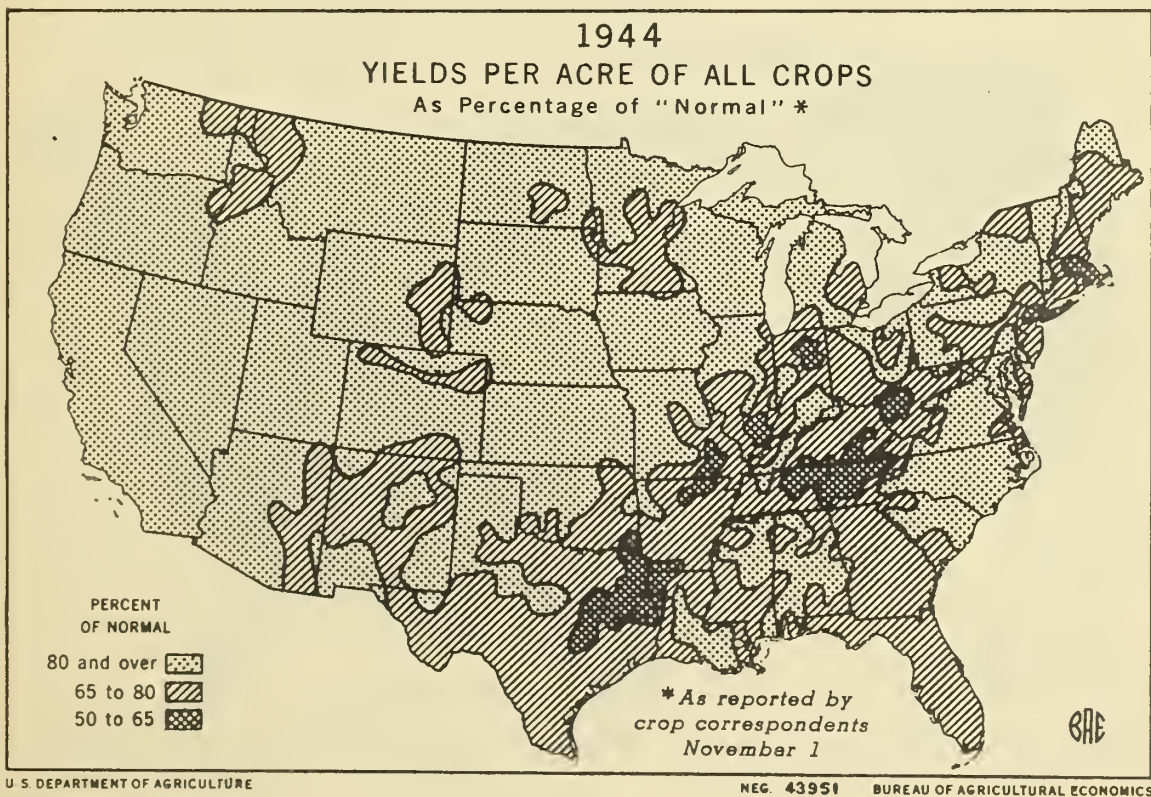
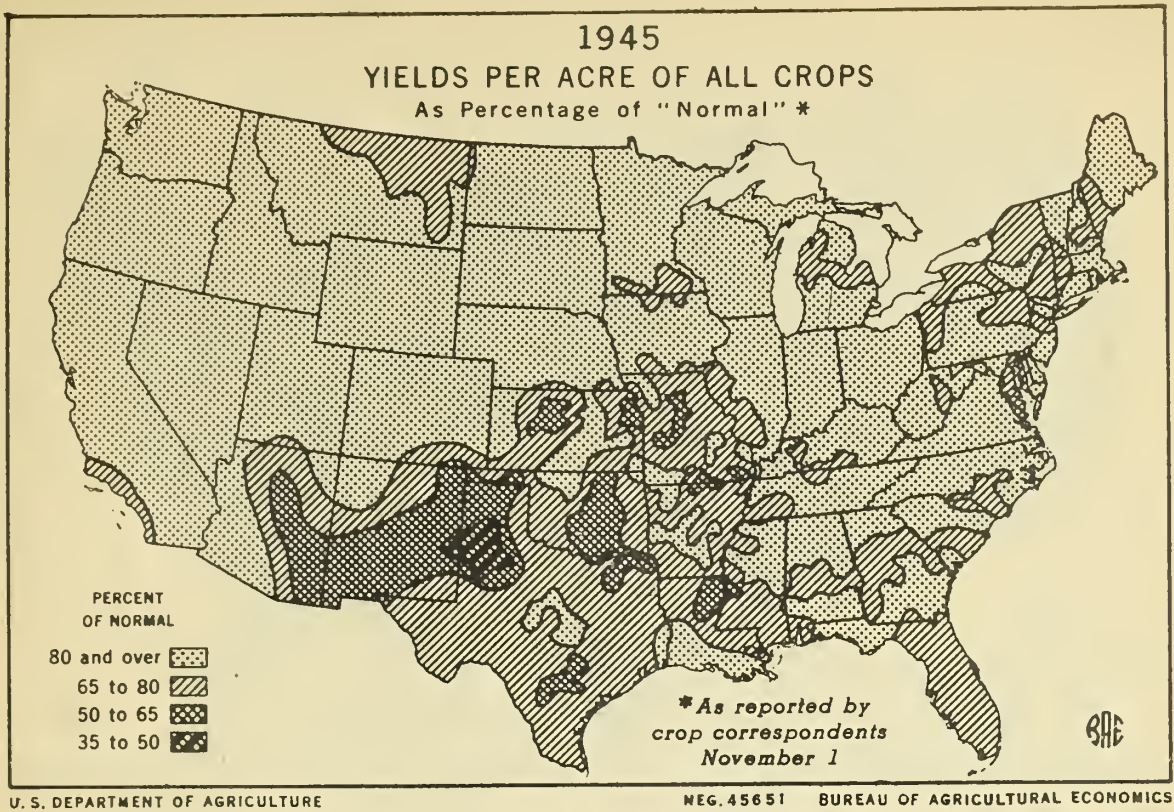
A. V. Nordquist, C. D. Palmer,

H. R. Walker, J. C. Scholl,

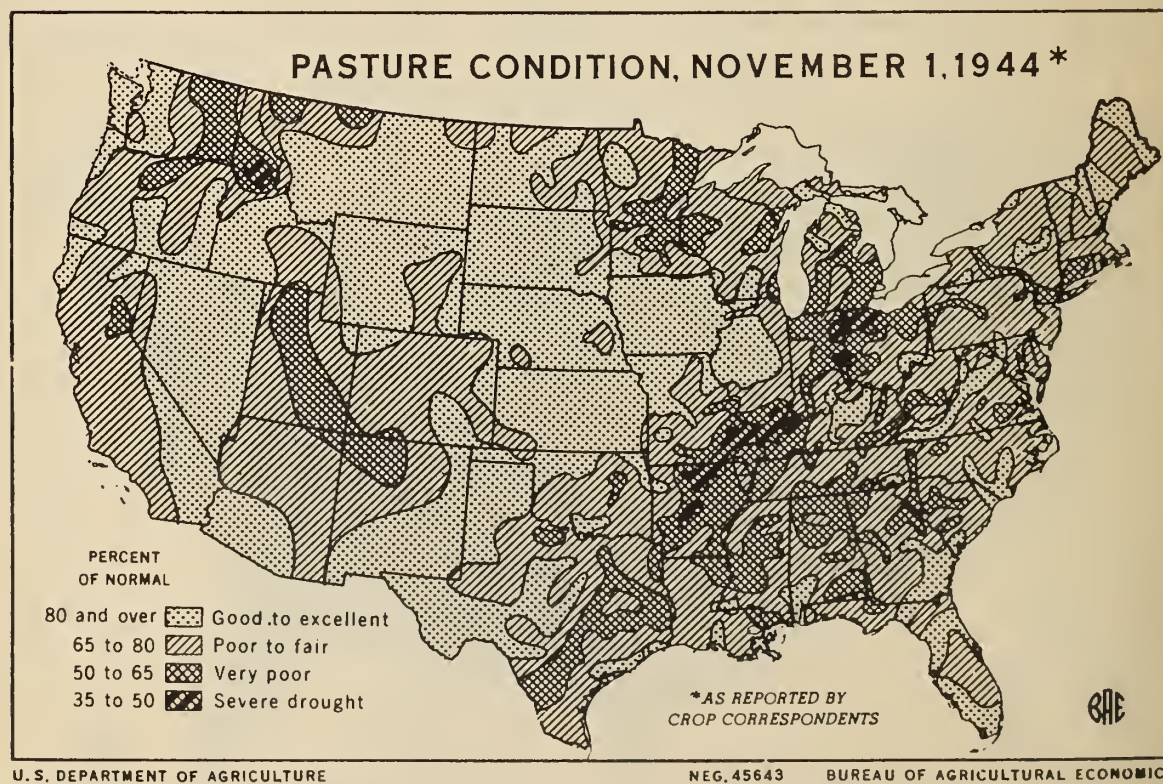
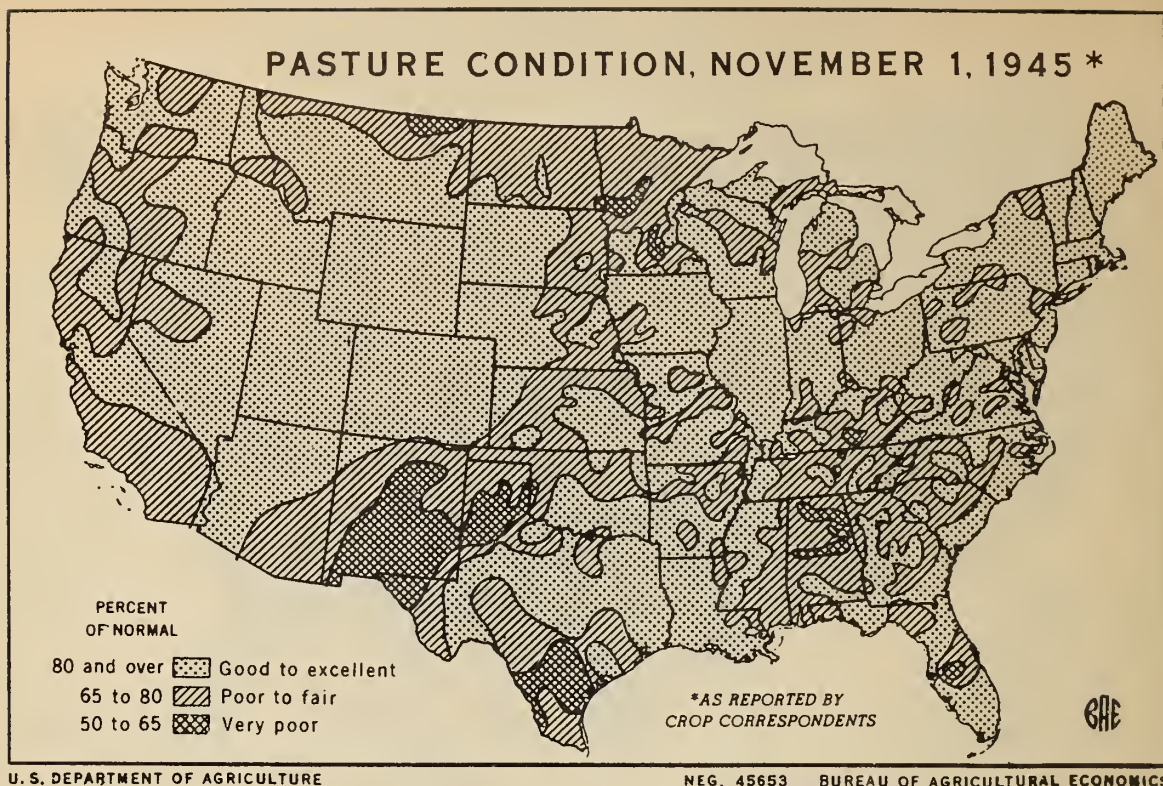
T. J. Kuzelka, R. F. Moore.

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.











## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1945

Prospective total crop production for the United States declined slightly during October, and is now a little below the record productions of 1942 and 1944. Prospects for most of the major late crops are lower than a month ago. Sorghum grain and tobacco are the main exceptions. Although aided materially by good maturing weather in the latter half of October, corn prospects declined slightly as damage from frost became more evident. The expected crop is 3,074 million bushels. The first 2 billion pound tobacco crop ever produced is mostly in the curing barns or in market channels. Even though October weather was mostly favorable for harvest, previous detrimental effects, on some crops, of lateness in planting, retarded plant growth, delays in farming operations, and frosts, could not be overcome. As a result, the outlook for cotton dropped 411 thousand bales during October. Soybean production is down 6 million bushels, potatoes 5 million bushels, and peanuts 86 million pounds. Prospects for sweetpotatoes, dry beans, pecans and some fruits and other crops also declined.

These changes from a month ago reduced prospects for all crops about 1/2 of one percent. Total output indicated on November 1 is about 1/2 of one percent below the record aggregate volumes attained in 1942 and again in 1944. As of November 1, an accounting of the accomplishments this year shows record crops of wheat, oats, rice, tobacco, sugarcane for sugar and seed, peaches, pears, early and midseason oranges, grapefruit, almonds, hops and truck crops for market. Indications point to near-record crops of hay, potatoes, flaxseed, soybeans, peanuts, pecans, walnuts and grapes and to big crops of corn and sorghum grain. Crops of barley, sweetpotatoes, sugarcane for sirup and buckwheat are larger than average, but production of rye, sugar beets, broomcorn, sorgo sirup and dry beans is below average. Moreover, the cotton crop is the smallest since 1899 with the exception of 1921. Apples and sour cherries are the smallest crops on record.

Oats, tobacco and potatoes made record yields per acre this year; and all crops with but four exceptions -- peanuts, dry beans, buckwheat and broomcorn -- are yielding above average. The composite yield of 28 crops is 131 percent of the 1923-32 "pre-drought" average and has been exceeded in only two other years, in 1942 when the index was 136 percent and 1944 when it was 133 percent. Acreage of crops harvested this year is expected to be the second largest since 1932.

During the first half of October the weather was too cool and too wet from Alabama to Texas and from Michigan to Maine. In these two areas harvesting and other field operations were greatly hampered and further deterioration of the late crops occurred. The weather cleared during the latter half of the month, enabling growers to resume harvesting of cotton, peanuts and other crops and seeding of winter grains and cover crops in the southern area. In the northern area, fields were waterlogged, even in late October, greatly restricting the efforts of farmers in gathering their crops, preparing land and seeding winter grains. Here quality and yield of late crops suffered material damage. In some places fall seeding operations are nearly a month late.

In most of the country, however, October weather was almost ideal in meeting the needs of crops and farmers. In a few scattered areas rains occasionally interrupted progress, and locally some spots were too dry. On the whole, an extended period of fair weather permitted resumption of harvesting operations and other field work which were almost at a standstill in many sections at the beginning of the month. Dry, sunny weather favored maturing of the late crops. It was exceptionally helpful in drying out the corn crop in the important North Central States, where frosts in the first third of October caught an appreciable acreage of corn in various stages of immaturity. Fall plowing and wheat seeding made good progress except where the pressure of harvesting late crops offered serious competition. For

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

the most part, farmers are catching up on seasonal tasks even with limited labor resources. In some areas of the soft winter wheat States wheat is being sown rather late, and planting intentions may not be fully realized. In some other sections, particularly Kentucky, moisture is needed to put the ground in shape and aid germination and early growth. In the hard red winter wheat States, September rains prompted a quick start and wheat, though late, is mostly up to a good stand. However, in some western Kansas localities stands are spotted and the top soil dry. Rains are needed in parts of Kansas and in Nebraska and South Dakota to replenish depleted surface moisture supplies.

Very little corn had been husked or picked in the Corn Belt by November 1 because of the high moisture content of the crop. With continuation of good drying weather, operations should become fairly general by the middle of November. Prospects for 107 million bushels of sorghum grain are slightly higher than indicated a month ago. Frosts hit late sorghum in the central Plains States in early October and stopped growth of the crop in the high plains of Texas during the third week of the month. Rice maintained its record prospects, with harvest progressing satisfactorily, although wet weather caused some interruptions. Buckwheat, however, was hard hit by adverse weather. Harvesting losses were greater than usual and frost damaged some of the late acreage. Barring unusual losses to the late grain crops from now on, grain production should reach 156 million tons. This would be the largest tonnage ever produced, exceeding last year's production by 2 million tons.

The burley tobacco crop is turning out with heavier yields than anticipated a month ago. Flue-cured tobacco has been moving to market in heavy volume. Although the flue-cured crop is down a little from expectations a month ago it is still the biggest on record. Potato prospects in the late producing States were lower as the harvest showed smaller sized tubers and damage from rot in areas suffering from excessive rains. Harvesting revealed that soybean yields were not up to earlier expectations. Pods were not well filled and beans were small in size. There was some loss from frost, too. Peanut yields were showing up lighter as wet weather, especially in Texas and Oklahoma, caused damage to both undug and unthreshed peanuts. Peanut production of 2,174 million pounds, picked and threshed, is expected. Sugar crops held their own during October. Prospects for sugar beets were down slightly, but sugarcane for sugar and seed was up about 64,000 tons from the estimate a month ago. Broomcorn is disappointing, with both acreage and yield per acre below average.

October weather was favorable for livestock and poultry. High production levels of both milk and eggs were continued although egg production was 5 percent below the record October production of last year. Volume of milk produced on farms reached a new record for October, but the seasonal decline was greater than average. The proportion of milk cows being milked also declined more than usual. For the country as a whole, pasture condition on November 1 is as good as ever reported for this time of the year. Range feed conditions are good, with some improvement registered in the Southwest following September rains.

Current reports of farm supplies of hay and roughage, compared with usual supplies at this time of the year, show shortages in only the Southwest area which was affected by drought during the spring and early summer. Inadequate supplies exist in an area embracing western Kansas and Oklahoma, the Texas Panhandle and eastern New Mexico, with critical shortages limited to only about a dozen counties in Texas and New Mexico. Moderately light supplies are reported

hsj



## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

locally in the Gulf States, in Arizona and in northern Montana. Elsewhere supplies are adequate to abundant. Abnormally large supplies are reported for most of the country north and east of a line drawn from Denver through Kansas City to Jacksonville, Florida. Record or near-record supplies exist in the Atlantic Coast States from Maine to Georgia.

The 1945 production of 7 leading legume and grass seed crops -- alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, sweetclover, lespedeza, timothy, and Sudan grass, estimated at 493.2 million pounds of clean seed, is 8 percent below the 1944 production (535.8 million pounds) for these crops, but is 27 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 387.2 million pounds. Lespedeza seed and Sudan-grass seed are below the very large crops produced in 1944. However, increases are shown for the 5 other kinds of seeds. Supplies-production, plus farm and dealer carryover-of these 7 seeds available for seed in this fall and next spring, totaling 639.1 million pounds, are 4 percent larger than last year.

Total 1945 fruit production, including citrus crops to be harvested this fall and winter and next spring and summer, is expected to be about 4 percent less than last season, but about 18 percent above average. Harvest of the deciduous fruit crops was completed by November 1, except for a few winter apples and pears and California grapes. Combined production of the deciduous fruits turned out 13 percent below last year and 3 percent below average. The apple crop was only about half as large as average and was especially short in the Central and Eastern States. Supplies of apples this winter will be extremely short, particularly in the Central and Eastern States. The total for citrus fruits is indicated to be a record high and 8 percent above last season. Production of tree nuts (walnuts, pecans, almonds, filberts) is now indicated to be slightly less than last season because of a decline in pecan prospects during October.

As the 1945 commercial truck crop season approaches an end, earlier indications for a record tonnage are being realized. Aggregate production for the year is expected to exceed the 1944 record by about 4 percent and the 1934-45 average by 27 percent. Harvesting of commercial truck crops in northern and eastern areas is largely completed, except for beets, cabbage and carrots in some sections. Southern and western areas producing for late fall and winter harvest will be the principal source of supplies for several months. Abundant supplies of fresh vegetable crops are in prospect for the rest of the year.

The harvest of most processing vegetables is nearing completion. This year's crop of green peas is the largest on record. Sweet corn production is expected to approach the record-high 1942 production. Kraut cabbage is another crop that may approach record-high levels. This year's estimated production of 7,899,000 bushels of cucumbers for pickles is 3 percent above the 1944 production and is the third largest crop on record. Although the production of green lima beans failed to come up to October 1 expectations, the total of 34,580 tons now estimated for canning and freezing this year is 14 percent more than the 1944 crop and 31 percent above average.

**CORN:** The fourth successive 3-billion bushel corn crop, in prospect since

September 1, appears well on its way toward realization. Only a relatively small proportion of the big crop had been harvested by November 1, particularly in the Corn Belt, as many farmers preferred to take full advantage of the excellent drying weather during October to let the ears cure on the stalks. Much of the corn harvested was ensiled, shocked for forage, hogged or grazed, or was soft corn intended for immediate feeding to cattle and hogs as a salvage measure. Little had been cribbed.



## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Corn production of 3,074 million bushels, as estimated on November 1, is the third largest crop of record, falling 58 million bushels below the 1942 crop and 154 million below the record set in 1944. It is 4 million bushels below the October 1 estimate. These estimates, as usual, include corn for all purposes, - grain, silage, forage, hogging and grazing. The average yield of 33.3 bushels per harvested acre was exceeded only in 1942. Corn to be harvested for grain is currently estimated at 2,680 million bushels, approximately 87 percent of all corn, compared with 2,910 million bushels for grain in 1944, which was 90 percent of all corn production.

Prospects in the North Central States were lower than a month ago by about 11 million bushels, which more than offset gains in other regions. Some improvement was reported in Wisconsin and Kansas, while declines occurred in Illinois, Michigan and Nebraska. Other States reported no change. In Ohio corn was mostly unsafe for cribbing because of high moisture content; some was even too wet for cutting and shocking, but had to be moved in order to seed wheat. Indiana is enjoying its best corn year, and while little had been cribbed, because moisture content still averaged high, corn was drying out well. Good drying weather prevailed in Illinois after October frosts had cut short the growing season when more time was needed for much late planted acreage. Dry, sunny weather helped to mature the Wisconsin crop with improved prospects. Farmers in Minnesota were delaying harvest to let the corn cure in the field, except that the least mature was being fed as a salvage operation. Moisture content of Iowa corn also had been high, but was being reduced satisfactorily. Most immature corn will be fed locally. The corn crop in Missouri made the degree of progress expected. Picking and cribbing was progressing well in North and South Dakota as the corn dried rapidly. Most of the Nebraska corn will dry out satisfactorily if left in the field long enough. Damage by frost and earlier drought showed up as harvest began. Husking of mature corn was progressing rapidly in Kansas and it was likely that the lower yielding immature corn was being left to dry and would be fed locally.

Improvement in prospects was rather general outside of the Corn Belt, except in the North Atlantic region. There weather was mostly unfavorable for maturing and harvesting, particularly the New York silage corn, and a decline in New York yield more than offset gains in eastern New England. In the South Atlantic region, gains in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia were greater than declines in West Virginia and South Carolina. Field losses resulted from rains in Oklahoma and Texas, but harvesting revealed better yields than expected earlier and late corn "made" in most other South Central States. In Idaho, Wyoming and Utah early October frosts hurt prospects, but despite this, gains in Montana, Colorado, New Mexico and Oregon raised the total for the West.

In the North Central States, (the principal commercial area), where production of 2,340 million bushels of corn for all purposes is estimated, approximately 12 percent of this total is expected to be "soft" corn. Soft corn is considered to be ears which were so immature when growth was ended by frost that they cannot be stored successfully, as distinguished from mature corn of high moisture content, which can be dried out in the field or crib sufficiently to become of marketable quality. Some soft corn occurs in any normal year and is utilized locally. According to information now available, steps are being taken by producers and feeders to utilize this unusual quantity of soft corn. They will utilize it either as silage and forage, by grazing or hogging it off, or by feeding it, before it has an opportunity to spoil, to larger than usual numbers of feeder cattle and hogs. The areas in which "soft" corn will be a greater than usual problem are southern Minnesota and adjacent counties in northern Iowa and eastern South Dakota; most of Missouri and adjacent parts of Kansas and southern Iowa; and local areas in southeastern Illinois.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

as of  
November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BUCKWHEAT: As of November 1, indicated production of buckwheat is 7,155,000 bushels.. Although this is about 2 million bushels less than last year's crop, it is about equal to the average of 7,121,000 bushels. Last year's production was 9,166,000 bushels, the largest since 1928. The November 1 estimate is about 600,000 bushels smaller than a month ago, due largely to wet October weather in some of the important east north central and northeastern buckwheat States.

Although there was considerable late planted acreage because of the wet spring, frost damage was comparatively light. However, wet weather interfered with harvesting in the area from Ohio and Michigan eastward. Threshing and combining was delayed and considerable acreage was still uncut by November 1 with some additional loss of acreage expected. By contrast, a fairly good crop matured in the East Central States south of the Ohio River and in the northern Plains States where, however, the acreage is relatively small.

The indicated yield of 16.2 bushels per acre for this year is relatively low, almost 2 bushels per acre lower than last year and 2/3 of a bushel below the average. Crop damage and loss from adverse October weather in the important producing areas is reflected in a decline since October 1 of 1-1/3 bushels per acre in the indicated national yield. Except in some of the minor producing States, yields per acre are generally lower than indicated a month ago and are below the average.

RICE: As harvest progressed throughout the rice area, prospects for setting a new production mark of nearly 72 million bushels were maintained. Harvesting proceeded under fairly favorable conditions, though rains had interfered to some extent in most States during some part of October.

Improved yield prospects in Arkansas and Texas more than offset a decline in California. The Arkansas crop escaped frost with only slight damage. Practically all acreage has been cut and shocked, and threshing had begun by November 1, though delayed by wet fields. In Louisiana, weather was mostly favorable for harvesting, which was near completion in the northern and eastern sections and two-thirds finished elsewhere in the State. High prices will tend to result in harvesting of all fields, regardless of lowered yields resulting from grain lodged by rains. Conditions in Texas were mostly favorable for salvaging the crop damaged by the tropical storm. About four-fifths of the acreage was harvested by November 1, though much of the month was too wet for ideal harvest conditions. California rice was not attaining earlier expectations, with about half the acreage harvested. Little field loss had occurred, but rains and muddy fields interfered with harvesting.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Sorghum grain prospects increased slightly during October. Indicated production this year is now 107 million bushels which would be the third largest crop of record. This total is 1-1/3 million bushels above the production indicated a month ago. It is 41 percent smaller than the record crop of 1944, but 52 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. Yield per acre prospects improved slightly during October. The estimated yield of 14.7 bushels per acre, although about 5 bushels below that in 1944, is a bushel per acre above the average.

Frost caught some acreage in the central Plains area, but did not reduce yield prospects from a month ago, except in Missouri. Yield prospects elsewhere either were unchanged from a month ago or were slightly higher.

Sorghums matured well in Nebraska, as frost occurred in the main producing areas later than elsewhere in the State. The bulk of the crop matured in Oklahoma and harvest progressed rapidly during October. Growth of sorghums on the high plains of Texas was stopped by frost on October 23, but harvest was well along at the time.

hsj

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 2, 1945

November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Elsewhere in the State the season was favorable for sorghum grain and harvest is either completed or far advanced. In east and east central Colorado, where most of the State's crop is produced, harvest is well started. New Mexico prospects are very poor, due to small acreage and dry conditions during the growing season. The crop is very promising in Arizona. Yields are good in California and harvest had made good progress until recent rains interfered.

**SOYBEANS:** A soybean crop of 190,646,000 bushels, the third largest of record, is estimated as of November 1. This is 6 million bushels below the forecast a month ago, but only 1 percent below the 193 million bushel crops of 1943 and 1944. The indicated yield of 18.0 bushels per acre is almost a half bushel lower than last year but above the 10-year average yield of 17.6 bushels.

Yields in the major producing States generally are lower than expected before harvest began with the exception of Indiana where earlier indications were maintained. Late plantings caught by early frosts, suffered some damage but the major causes of yield reductions from a month ago were small beans and poorly filled pods. This condition was not fully apparent until the leaves fell and harvesting began. Relatively warm, dry October weather was favorable for harvesting in the main soybean area. A considerable proportion of the crop had been harvested by November 1 in Iowa and the principal counties in Illinois, but lesser portions in Ohio and Indiana.

Ohio shows a substantial decrease in indicated production from last month with a yield of 17.5 bushels per acre against the estimated 19.0 bushels a month ago. Although some acreage was planted late, soybean plants made vigorous early growth. Fields became exceedingly weedy and as the pods were filling dry weather prevailed. As a result of these conditions the beans, although well podded, did not fill properly. Indiana has had a more favorable season than any of the other major States. The yield of 20 bushels per acre is the same as expected earlier but well above both last year and average. The Illinois yield of 20 bushels is a half bushel below that indicated last month and a bushel less than the 1944 yield of 21 bushels per acre. The reduction resulted from weediness, shattering, and some damage from early frosts. Combining was practically completed by November 1 in the main soybean counties and well advanced elsewhere. Harvesting in Iowa is about completed and progressed under favorable conditions. The yield of 18 bushels is about 2 bushels less than last year but slightly above average. Frosts caused some damage to late planted beans but the lower yield resulted largely from small beans and poorly filled pods.

Production in Wisconsin and Minnesota shows no change from last month, while yields in Michigan and Kansas are some better than expected earlier in the season. Harvest in Missouri is about completed but yields are below expectations owing to poorly filled pods and a heavier than usual loss in combining because of tough hulls and short plants. The season in the South Atlantic and South Central States has generally been favorable and indicated yields are mostly above last year and the average.

**COWPEAS:** Prospects on November 1 indicate better than average yields per acre of cowpeas in nearly all producing States. The November 1 estimate of 6.2 bushels yield per acre the same as indicated last month, compares with 5.6 bushels per acre in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 5.2 bushels. Although the higher yield per acre reflects a generally favorable season, this year's total production for peas is expected to be relatively short, due to the smallest acreage planted alone in 15 years. Good harvest weather prevailed during October in most of the important producing States except Texas where excessive rains interfered with harvest operations.



## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of .

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

**PEANUTS:** The November 1 indicated production of peanuts for picking and threshing, 2,174 million pounds, reflects a decrease of 86 million pounds below the October 1 indications and compares with the 10-year (1934-43) average of 1,478 million pounds. Although a large production is still in prospect, the present estimate points to a production only slightly above the average of the past three years.

The largest declines occurred in the Southwestern area, particularly in Oklahoma and Texas. Heavy rains during the first part of October caused some peanuts to sprout in the ground before being dug and also damaged the peanuts that had been dug but not threshed. Yields in southern Texas were rather disappointing as threshing progressed. The currently indicated production for this area is 10 percent less than a month ago.

Indicated production also declined somewhat in the Southeastern area, where the heavy early-October rains had an adverse effect. Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi reported declines during the month, while South Carolina and Florida remained unchanged. Prospective production for the area is almost 39 million pounds lower than that indicated a month earlier. The total production estimated for this area, 1,138 million pounds, compares with the record of 1,313 million pounds produced in 1943.

The November 1 estimate of production for the Virginia-North Carolina area is slightly above that of October 1. Weather was generally favorable for digging and picking. The production for this area is placed at 538 million pounds, compared with 543 million pounds in 1944 and the all-time record of 587 million pounds in 1940.

A large percentage of this year's crop in southern Texas is already harvested and marketed. Digging and threshing are also well advanced in northern Texas and Oklahoma. Milling of this year's crop is proceeding satisfactorily throughout the Southwestern area. Good movement is also reported in the Southeastern area where a considerable amount of the 1945 crop has been milled. Demand for shelled goods, at ceiling prices, is reported heavy. Good progress is being made in harvesting in the Virginia-North Carolina area, where milling of this year's crop is just beginning.

**DRY BEANS:** The 1945 dry bean crop is expected to be slightly more than 14 million bags of 100 lbs., uncleaned. This is about 4 percent smaller than the October 1 estimate and 12 percent smaller than the 1944 crop. Allowance for near-average cleanout in the west and very heavy cleaning losses in the east indicates that this year's crop on a cleaned basis may be only about 12½ million bags. This would be the smallest production of clean beans since 1936 and about two-thirds of the annual production from 1941 to 1943.

The Eaby Lima crop in California is one-third larger than in 1944 and a half larger than the 10-year average. The Standard Lima crop, however, is smaller than last year. Combined production of other California kinds is 9 percent less than in 1944, but about 41 percent less than the 10-year average production.

In most other western States yields are turning out about as expected a month ago. However, moderate increases over October estimates are indicated in Idaho and Montana. These are offset by lower yields in Colorado and Wyoming, so that the present indication of production in the northwestern States is practically the same as on October 1.

Most of the decreases in the expected production from October 1 occurred in New York and Michigan. In both of these States, frequent rains interfered with harvesting, except for short periods, and caused beans to sprout in some fields.

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

as of  
November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Cleaning losses ("pick") are running very high and may exceed 20 percent for the whole New York and Michigan crops. The uncleaned production in these two States is expected to be only  $4\frac{1}{3}$  million bags, or less than three-fourths of the 10-year average.

SUGAR BEETS: The 1945 crop of sugar beets is estimated at 9,155,000 tons. This is based upon reports to the Department as of November 1. The crop is about 36 percent higher than in 1944, but is 5 percent below the 10-year (1934-43) average production. Overall prospects declined slightly during October, mainly because of less favorable yield prospects in Colorado and Wyoming. Average yield of beets per acre in 1945 is estimated at 12.8 tons, compared with 12.1 tons in 1944, and the 10-year average of 11.9 tons.

Sugar beet harvest up to November 1 was well advanced, except in some States where insufficient labor supplies and rains have delayed operations. These conditions were most pronounced in Colorado, Wyoming, and in the East North Central States where growers expressed some fear that harvest might not be completed before severe freezes occur.

Assuming a sugar content of 1945 beets about the same as in 1944, the total production of refined beet sugar in 1945 would be approximately 1,520,000 tons. This compares with 985,000 tons of beet sugar produced in 1944, and with the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 1,407,000 tons.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: United States production of 7,176,000 tons of sugarcane for sugar and seed is indicated on November 1. This represents an increase of 64,000 tons over the October 1 estimate and compares with 6,148,000 in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 5,640,000 tons. Higher yields in Florida, as a result of a higher percentage of new cane coming into bearing, account for all of the indicated increase since October 1.

Wet weather in late September and early October in Louisiana interrupted planting which, in turn, caused some delay in the start of harvest. Some planters have not yet finished planting and are attempting to plant and harvest at the same time. However, dry weather during the latter part of October was generally favorable for harvesting. The grinding of sugarcane, although slightly later than usual in getting started, is now in "full swing" in both Louisiana and the Florida Everglades.

In Louisiana it is reported that favorable weather during the next 45 to 60 days will be necessary for saving all of the crop because of labor conditions. Planters indicate that they do not have the labor force necessary to handle much windrowed cane as it has to be picked up by hand after being put lengthwise in the furrows. An early freeze might, therefore, result in considerably heavier losses than usual.

SUGARCANE AND SORGO SIRUP: Prospective 1945 production of sugarcane sirup is about 22,000,000 gallons, compared with 1944 production of 21,506,000 gallons and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 20,890,000 gallons. This production, if realized, will be the highest since 1939 when production was 22,264,000 gallons. Weather conditions have been generally favorable for harvesting operations.

Production of sorgo sirup is estimated at 10,488,000 gallons. This compares with last year's production of 12,197,000 gallons and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 12,862,000 gallons. The indicated decrease in production is due primarily to the reduction in acreage this year.

Weather conditions were mostly unfavorable during the early part of the season, but became more favorable as the season progressed.



COMMERCIAL APPLES: The Nation's record small crop of apples is estimated at 64,400,000 bushels-- slightly more than one-half of the 1944 total of 124,754,000 bushels. The 10-year (1934-43) average was 119,046,000 bushels. October harvests were smaller than expected for all major regions and the production estimate is 2,354,000 bushels, or 4 percent below the October 1 estimate. Most of the decrease is in the eastern and central States which have only one-third of the United States crop this year in comparison with nearly two-thirds in 1944. Production for these areas totals 21,624,000 bushels in comparison with 78,387,000 bushels in 1944. The Western States have 42,776,000 bushels -- 8 percent below the 1944 production of 46,367,000.

With production so short, utilization in all sections this year is much more complete than usual. Very low quality fruit, which normally could not find a market has been readily marketed this year.

In the eastern and central States, harvest of the extremely short crop was practically completed in nearly all areas by mid-October. The harvest season was earlier than usual this year. Frost and disease damage had been severe and quality of most crops was below average. Because of the light set in most eastern States, many apples were unusually large. Many of these, however, were cracked.

New York apples were almost a failure except for poor to fair crops in a few spots in the Hudson Valley. In the Appalachian area, a larger proportion than usual went to processors.

Some orchards in central Ohio had average crops, but nearly all orchards in the rest of the State were poor. Many orchards in northeastern Ohio had the first complete failure in 20 to 30 years. In some sections the crop was fit only for processing. In Michigan, the Wealthy variety made the best crop, with Winesaps and Red Delicious the poorest. Production was the shortest of record and quality was also extremely poor.

In the West, above-average crops are still indicated in California and Utah but below-average in the other Western States. Harvest was about completed by November 1 except for a few winter apples. A larger proportion of Western apples than usual was marketed fresh this year. A considerable number of bulk carloads of Western apples were shipped to processors in Central and Eastern States. In Washington, unseasonably warm weather during late September and early October checked growth of late varieties and caused fruit to drop earlier than usual. Winesaps especially did not size according to expectations. In the Watsonville area of California, harvest will continue until mid-November but probably some fruit will not be hauled from the orchards until the last of November.

PEARS: The 1945 pear crop is estimated at 32,866,000 bushels, a little more than the October 1 estimate of 32,685,000 bushels. This year's record crop is 15 percent above average but only 3 percent higher than last year's large crop. Harvest has been completed in most States with only a small percentage of late maturing varieties to pick, such as Winter Nelis in California.

In the three Pacific Coast States production of Bartletts totalled 20,220,000 bushels -- 13 percent more than last year and 38 percent above average. Practically all of the Bartletts had been harvested by early October. Pears other than Bartletts for these States, estimated at 6,087,000 bushels, are the second largest crop of record, and 9 percent above 1944. In Oregon, both Bosc and Anjou -- the principal winter varieties produced larger crops than last year.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

November 1, 1945

2:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Winter pear production in the Rogue River Valley has been very large this year and considerably above early season indications. In Washington, pears did not size as well as expected, largely because of warm weather. Some of the pears have been moved out of storage to make room for apples but there are many still in local storage. Pears from the Pacific Coast States will continue to move to market throughout the winter. Carlot shipments from Colorado and Utah have been heavy, surpassing last year's light movement by rail.

GRAPES: The 1945 grape crop is estimated at 2,804,500 tons -- 2 percent above last year's production of 2,736,550 tons and 13 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 2,474,835 tons.

California grapes, comprising about 95 percent of the United States crop this season, are estimated at 2,678,000 tons -- a small reduction from the prospect on October 1. The near-record crop of grapes in California this season compares with last year's crop of 2,514,000 tons and the 10-year average of 2,256,700 tons. Rains during October delayed harvesting and caused some loss of both raisin and table grapes. Some of the table varieties, especially Tokays and Emperors, were rendered unfit for fresh shipment. With most of the crop under cover, losses of raisin grapes during October were small. The production of raisin grapes is 1,611,000 tons -- about 12 percent more than the 1944 crop. Table grapes are estimated at 513,000 tons -- the same as production last year and 23 percent above average. The 1945 crop of California wine grapes totals 554,000 tons compared with 563,000 tons last year and the 10-year average of 540,000 tons.

In Washington, the harvest of an exceptionally good crop of grapes in the irrigated areas has been completed. The crop was adversely affected by drought in non-irrigated areas.

A very short crop of grapes has been harvested in eastern areas. In the important States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, production totaled only 57,000 tons -- 58 percent less than the 1944 production of 137,200 tons and 60 percent below the 10-year average of 140,840 tons.

CITRUS: Prospective United States production of early and mid-season oranges is 50,530,000 boxes -- a record crop and 7 percent larger than last year's production of 47,233,000 boxes. A record crop of grapefruit is also expected -- 61,830,000 boxes (exclusive of California summer grapefruit). This indicated production is 15 percent above the previous record in 1943-44 and 24 percent above the comparable 1944-45 crop.

Florida weather during October continued favorable with record crops indicated for all major citrus fruits. A Florida orange production of 50,000,000 boxes is expected, compared with 42,800,000 boxes last year and 46,200,000 boxes in 1943-44. The early and mid-season varieties are indicated at 26,000,000 boxes -- 4,300,000 more than last season. Florida Valencias are expected to yield 24,000,000 boxes which is 2,900,000 boxes more than the previous record of last season. Florida grapefruit are indicated to be 32,000,000 boxes -- 1,000,000 above the previous record in 1943-44 and almost 10,000,000 above the hurricane-damaged crop of 22,300,000 boxes harvested last season. Limes are forecast at 200,000 boxes -- only 50,000 less than last season -- despite the heavy September 1945 hurricane damage in Dade County, the most important lime area in the State. By November 1 about 1,500,000 boxes of Florida oranges had



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 2, 1945

November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

moved into fresh market channels and 800,000 to canners, compared with 1,700,000 to fresh markets and 100,000 to canners by November 1 last year. About 2,800,000 boxes of grapefruit had been utilized to November 1 -- 1,600,000 for fresh use and 1,200,000 canned. Last year, utilization to the same date was about 2,000,000 boxes, of which 1,700,000 were for fresh use and 300,000 canned. Citrus shipments continue active with most offerings going at ceiling prices.

Weather in Texas during October was very favorable for citrus and record crops are in prospect for both grapefruit and oranges. Grapefruit are forecast at 24,000,000 boxes compared with the crop last year of 22,300,000 boxes. Oranges are indicated at 4,800,000 boxes compared with 4,400,000 boxes last season. Prospects are relatively better for early oranges than for Valencias. The shipping season this year started later than usual for both grapefruit and oranges. Quality is especially good compared with the usual early production. Movement of citrus by trucks is on the increase and nearly all sheds have provided facilities for servicing truckers. Processors are considering opening their plants earlier than usual and a few may be open about the middle of November which is a month ahead of usual.

Arizona expects record crops of both grapefruit and oranges. Grapefruit are now placed at 4,500,000 boxes compared with 3,750,000 last year and 4,080,000 in 1943-44. Oranges are indicated to be the fifth record large crop in succession which reflects the increasing bearing capacity of Arizona groves as well as favorable weather and good care.

In California, October weather was favorable for citrus crops, except for excessive wind in some areas in the southern counties. Navel orange harvest in central California will probably begin about the twelfth to fifteenth of November, although shipments probably will not start before November 20. Harvest of Desert Valleys grapefruit has started. Prospective production of Navel and miscellaneous oranges is 20,700,000 boxes -- 6 percent less than last season. The first production estimate for California Valencia oranges and other than Desert Valleys grapefruit will be made December 11. Prospects are about average for new crop Valencias. Harvest of old-crop Valencias will be completed about December 1. From 3 to 5 percent are yet to be harvested. Production of California Desert Valleys grapefruit is placed at 1,330,000 boxes -- 13 percent loss than last season. The new crop lemons for harvest from November 1945 to November 1946, are estimated at 13,300,000 boxes -- 11 percent more than the 1944-45 crop.

PECANS: Crops smaller than expected are becoming apparent in most States as pecan harvest gets under way. The United States crop is now estimated at 135,900,000 pounds -- 4 percent below the October 1 forecast, but exceeded only by the 1944 record crop. The prospective crop is 3 percent less than 1944 production, but 40 percent larger than the 1934-43 average. Above-average crops are indicated for all pecan producing States, and only Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas expect reductions from 1944.

Production of improved varieties is indicated to be approximately the same as last year, although about 20 million pounds above the 10-year average of 39,356,000 pounds. Increases over last year in Illinois, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas and Oklahoma are sufficient to slightly more than offset reductions in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The seedling or wild crop is indicated to be nearly  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds less than in 1944, but about  $18\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds above the average of 58,010,000 pounds. Reductions from last year of 11 million pounds in Texas and 3 million pounds in Louisiana are partially offset by increases in a number of other States - notably Oklahoma, where an increase of nearly 3 million pounds is expected.

In North Carolina a late fall permitted a longer growing period, making for better maturity. Trees fruited heavily and nuts are well filled. September rains in South Carolina caused considerable mildew and scab, which reduced the crop. Georgia has a relatively heavy crop, but quality may not be up to the usual standard. In Alabama size and quality are inferior as prolonged dry weather in late summer caused unusually heavy shedding and the remaining pecans are not well filled. The Mississippi crop failed to mature properly and inferior quality is expected. Conditions in Arkansas and Louisiana are very spotted. In general, seedlings in Arkansas and Louisiana produced better crops than did the improved varieties and crops in the hill areas are better than those in the lowlands.

Production in the Red River Valley was reduced by rust and blight. The Oklahoma crop is 2 or 3 weeks later than usual and very few pecans have been gathered. Although Oklahoma has prospects for a relatively good crop, local areas have suffered hail and case bearer damage. Seedlings are producing more heavily than improved varieties. Texas conditions also are very spotted, but better crops are in prospect in the western part of the producing area than in the eastern part.

CRANBERRIES: Cranberry production for 1945 is now estimated at 640,400 barrels, 73 percent greater than the extremely light 1944 crop of 369,700 barrels, although only slightly more than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 631,660 barrels. Production in New Jersey and Wisconsin is now indicated to be slightly larger than expected a month ago.

In Massachusetts, adverse weather conditions and shortages of labor during October delayed completion of the harvest, but no serious damage to the crop resulted. Frost damage was generally light. The berries show good color but only average keeping quality. Harvesting operations in New Jersey and Wisconsin were practically completed by November 1 and there was only slight damage from fall frosts. Berries have sized better than expected earlier in the season. In Washington and Oregon a small portion of the crop remained to be harvested on November 1. Oregon berries show good quality although averaging smaller in size than last year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS AND FILBERTS: Prospective production of walnuts shows little change from a month ago. The 1945 production is now estimated at 63,100 tons, 1 percent smaller than the crop of last season, but 18 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. In California, walnuts continued to make good development. A near-record crop of 62,000 tons is indicated. Harvest is over in many localities and is nearing completion in others. Walnut production in Oregon, estimated at 6,100 tons is slightly larger than reported on October 1. Although harvest was well along on November 1, a considerable quantity remained to be gathered. Quality of the crop is not up to that of last year, and it appears that more than the usual percentage of the crop will be third grade.

Estimated production of California almonds remains at 23,100 tons -- the largest of record. October rains delayed harvest to some extent but apparently caused little damage to the crop.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Prospective production of filberts in Washington and Oregon is indicated to be slightly larger than reported on October 1. Estimated production at 4,990 tons is 23 percent smaller than the crop of last season, but 48 percent above the 10-year average. In Oregon, harvest was nearly over by November 1. Quality was not as good as last season and sizes averaged smaller. Filbert production in Washington is indicated to be 11 percent larger than reported on October 1. The 1945 estimated production of 690 tons, however, is 20 percent smaller than the record crop of 1944.

FIGS AND OLIVES: Production of California figs is not expected to equal that of last season. The greater part of the dried fig crop was under cover before the October rains, although some of the late fruit was injured.

Condition of the olive crop is practically unchanged from a month ago. The November 1 condition of 37 percent compares with 49 percent on November 1, 1944 and 58 percent for the 10-year (1934-43) average. Picking of olives for canning and other pickling processing was in progress during most of October. The crop is relatively short and some canners are finding it difficult to obtain suitable fruit for canning.

TOBACCO: Tobacco production of 2,050 million pounds, a new all-time high record crop, is indicated for 1945. This is about 1 percent larger than was estimated on October 1 and compares with last year's production of 1,950 million pounds. The principal increase over October 1 took place in burley tobacco, which is "weighing out" heavier than expected earlier.

Blue-cured tobacco continues to give promise of an all-time record production. The November 1 estimate of 1,188 million pounds, although slightly below that of October 1, is about 2 percent above the previous record production of 1939, and approximately 100 million pounds greater than last year. The movement to market has been heavy, taxing facilities most of the season and the markets, accordingly, are closing earlier than usual. Marketing has been completed in the border markets and is drawing to a close in the Type 12 area. Peak movements of the Old and Middle belts have passed, but volume still continues at high levels.

Outlook for burley tobacco improved during October. A crop of 601 million pounds is indicated, which if realized will exceed last year's crop by about 10 million pounds, establishing a new record. The crop is weighing out heavier than expected. Yields now reported are much higher than those reported earlier, even in the areas of Kentucky that suffered most from drought.

Indicated production of fired tobaccos is placed at 60.0 million pounds. Although average yield per acre is near that of last year, prospective production this year is about 4 million pounds less than in 1944. This decrease is largely due to reduction in acreage from last year.

The November 1 estimate for dark air-cured tobaccos, 45.9 million pounds, compares with last year's production of 44.5 million pounds. Production totals of both fire-cured and dark air-cured tobaccos have been much lower in recent years than formerly.

The production outlook has not changed materially in cigar tobaccos. Only minor losses in widely scattered areas were sustained from frost damage in early October. The over-all production estimate of 132.4 million pounds is 1 million pounds lower than on October 1, but nearly 5 million pounds higher than the total in 1944. All the increase over last year is accounted for by the increase in binders, as fillers and wrappers show slightly lower production totals.

hsj

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES: The Nation's 1945 potato crop is estimated at 430,773,000 bushels, a decline of about 4.6 million bushels from the October estimate. All late producing areas, except the Pacific Coast States, shared in this decline. In 1944 production amounted to 379,436,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1934-43) average production is 375,091,000 bushels. Average yield of 151.4 bushels per acre is indicated, compared with the previous record high yield of 132.6 bushels in 1943. With harvest nearing completion, losses to date from freezing have been small.

Production indicated for the 18 surplus late States is 299,450,000 bushels, a decline of 3.8 million bushels from the estimate for this area last month. A record high average yield of 167.2 bushels per acre is indicated for these States. The previous record yield of 161.1 bushels per acre was produced in 1943.

Harvesting operations in northern Maine generally were completed late in October. The yield indicated for this State is 5 bushels below the estimate of October 1, as growth was terminated prematurely by aphids, flea beetles and frosts. In Aroostook County, the potato crop is of good quality and is quite free from late blight rot. However, in some fields the size of tubers is small because of the heavy set. On Long Island harvest is well advanced, but has been delayed by the tight labor situation. In up-state New York, where frequent rains continue to delay harvest, the crop is rather light and some acreage is being abandoned. Flood conditions have caused rot in many low-lying fields. In Pennsylvania, yields are very spotted. Commercial growers, who have carried out a persistent spraying program are harvesting satisfactory yields. Acreages that were not well sprayed (usually small acreages) are producing light yields.

Of the five central surplus late States, yields indicated for Michigan and Wisconsin are lower than those estimated last month. In Michigan, harvest has been delayed by excessive soil moisture, and the quantity of potatoes lost by rotting in fields is larger than usual.

Potatoes grown on farm plots in Wisconsin are yielding below earlier indication, but the commercial producers have excellent crops. In this State, excessive moisture in late September caused some loss from rot. In Minnesota and North Dakota, the crop has been harvested and losses from freezing have been comparatively small. Quality of the crop is better than average in both States. Some temporary storage was used to handle the North Dakota crop, but potatoes in such storages will probably be marketed without loss from freezing. The harvesting season in South Dakota has been favorable, and the quality of tubers harvested is very good.

Production estimated for the 10 western late States is slightly below the October 1 estimate. Higher yields indicated for Nebraska and Utah were more than offset by declines in the yields indicated for Idaho and Montana. Harvest in Nebraska has been completed and excellent yields were realized from both the early and late crops. By November 1, the Montana crop had been harvested with the exception of small scattered acreages. Yields are below earlier expectations, especially on non-irrigated lands. In Idaho, the bulk of the crop is now under cover, with harvest disclosing yields a little lower than indicated on October 1. In this State some potatoes were chilled in the field and are not expected to store satisfactorily. In Wyoming, practically all of the crop was harvested without freeze damage. Quality of potatoes grown in the San Luis Valley of Colorado is exceptionally good, but there are quite a few small tubers. Harvest of the late crop in Utah proceeded rapidly after October 1. By November 1 most of the crop, except in the Enterprise area, had been harvested with practically no frost or freeze damage. In Washington, harvest of late potatoes had passed its peak by November 1. Yields have been high on irrigated lands, but disappointingly low in the dry-land areas east of the Cascades.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

November 9, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of  
November 1, 1945

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

In Oregon, weather throughout October favored harvest of the crop. Harvest in the Crook-Deschutes and Klamath Falls commercial areas should be completed early in November. Yields in the principal California areas are satisfactory, with some excellent yields in the Delta section. Yields at Tule Lake are higher than anticipated earlier in the season but are below 1944 yields.

Production estimated for the 5 "other" New England States is below the October estimate. Relatively low and extremely variable yields are indicated for Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Small sized tubers and losses from late blight rot are rather common.

Of the five central "other late" States, yields below those estimated last month are indicated for West Virginia, Ohio and Illinois, with no change in the Indiana and Iowa yields. In West Virginia and Ohio, harvest was delayed by excessive moisture, which caused more than the usual quantity of potatoes to rot in the ground. In Indiana, the high proportion of the acreage grown on muck land by commercial growers is the principal factor contributing to the record high yield.

Production estimates for the intermediate and early States show little change from earlier figures. In New Jersey, harvest of the crop was completed in October. Many growers participated in the Government loan program on potatoes in temporary storage, but an attempt is being made to move these farm-stored supplies as rapidly as possible. Most of these potatoes are being converted into alcohol.

**SWEETPOTATOES:** A sweetpotato crop of 67,275,000 bushels is being harvested this fall, compared with the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 67,059,000 bushels and the 1944 harvest of 71,651,000 bushels. As the harvest nears completion, the crop appears about 1,800,000 bushels below the 69,071,000 bushels indicated October 1. Production indicated for New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina and Tennessee is considerably below that in prospect on October 1.

Digging of the New Jersey crop is about finished and both yield and quality are disappointing. Harvest reveals a light set, and roots failed to make the growth indicated by the luxuriant vegetative growth throughout the season.

Production indicated for the heavy producing South Atlantic States is also down from the October 1 estimate. Root development in Delaware and Maryland did not keep pace with vine growth and the roots failed to attain normal size before the growing season ended. Reduction in the South Carolina crop is attributed to damage from the heavy September rains which caused some sweetpotatoes to rot in the ground. Harvest of the North Carolina crop indicates that the long growing season permitted normal root development. In Georgia, harvest was in full swing on November 1, and no frost or freeze damage had occurred.

In each of the South Central States, except Tennessee and Mississippi, the crop is about in line with October 1 prospects. In Mississippi most of the crop was harvested during the past month and the yield now indicated is somewhat lower than the October yield. In most areas of Kentucky, yields from the portion of the crop already dug have been fair to good. Harvest of sweetpotatoes in Alabama and Arkansas is progressing under favorable conditions, and the crop in each of these States is of good quality. In Louisiana, wet weather during the early part of October delayed harvesting, but the delay was offset by favorable weather during the latter part of the month which enabled growers to make satisfactory progress with harvesting operations without material damage to the crop. In the commercial areas of the northern part of Louisiana, about one-half of the crop had been harvested by November 1. In the important central and southern Louisiana sweetpotato sections, however, harvesting was further advanced than in the north.



## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

**BROOMCORN:** Harvest of the smallest broomcorn crop since 1939 was practically completed by the end of October in all but the late sections of Colorado and New Mexico. Based on yields per acre reported by growers on November 1, the United States crop is estimated at 30,900 tons, compared with 67,200 tons in 1944, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 40,130 tons. A smaller tonnage than last month is now indicated for Colorado, where late-planted acreages failed to come up to earlier expectations because growth was stopped by frosts in September. In New Mexico, drought has caused greater reductions than expected in both acreage and yields in the Portales and Melrose localities, and although the crop in Union County is larger than last year, production for the State is indicated to be slightly smaller than appeared likely a month ago. Estimates for Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, and Illinois remained unchanged from those of October 1, as by that date harvesting in those States was well advanced. Prices continue strong, with most brush of fairly good quality reported selling at ceiling prices. Quality of the 1945 crop is good, and no serious labor shortages have been reported.

**PASTURES:** Indian summer weather during October throughout many areas of the United States made it possible to utilize fall pastures longer than usual and enabled many farmers to delay shifts to winter feeding practices. Temperatures for the country as a whole were several degrees above normal for the month of October, although the States east of the Mississippi reported temperatures slightly below normal during the first part of October. Pastures received less than usual setback from frost or freezing. The United States average pasture condition for November 1 at 82 percent was down only one point from a month earlier and was the highest November 1 condition in 12 years of record, except for November 1, 1942, when the condition was 83 percent. A year ago pasture condition was 75 percent. The 10-year (1934-43) average condition for this date is 68 percent.

New England pastures, according to November 1 condition reports, were furnishing considerably more feed than a year ago. However, the pasture season is about over in this area. November 1 pasture condition in New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas was substantially lower than a month earlier, but nearly all of the Atlantic States reported a November 1 pasture condition from 8 to 25 points above a year ago and average. Hay and roughage harvested this season in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, although abundant in supply, was reported to be poor in quality and feed value because of wet weather.

In the East North Central States, November 1 pasture conditions were the best in 12 years of record with Indiana exceeding and Ohio equalling previous high condition for this date. Ideal grazing weather prevailed in this area during October. In the West North Central States, November 1 pasture condition was well above average, especially in Missouri and the Plains States of the area. However, with dry weather causing deterioration of pastures in some sections, the regional average condition this November 1 was slightly lower than a year ago and was appreciably below the unusually high condition in the falls of 1941 and 1942.

South Central States all reported lower pasture conditions than a month earlier except Oklahoma and Texas where freshening rains brought about some improvement. Conditions in these States were nearly all above a year earlier, the greatest gain in Mississippi, 13 points, Louisiana, 17 points, and Arkansas, 21 points above November 1, 1944. With the exception of 1941 and 1942, this year's November 1 condition in the South Central region was the best in recent years.

In the Western States, range conditions at this stage of the season were quite favorable and a good supply of winter feed is generally in prospect except in New Mexico, where droughty conditions have prevailed all season, and in other local areas. Wyoming reports its ranges are well covered with cured feed. In Idaho high ranges remained open longer than usual but some shortage was reported where there had been grass fires. Montana ranges were generally good although some localities



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

east of the mountains were short on water for stock. In Arizona, October rains replenished stock water supplies, greened up the ranges and softened browse. Washington and Oregon pastures on November 1 were in the best condition since 1941. California pastures declined during the month but were revised somewhat by general rains around the first of November.

**MILK PRODUCTION:** October milk production on farms in the United States is estimated at 9.2 billion pounds, a record high for the month. With the seasonal decline greater than average, production has been dropping towards last year's level. Production in October was only 2 percent higher than in October last year, whereas in September it was 5 percent higher than a year earlier, and in August it was 8 percent higher than in August last year. Although total milk production reached a record high for October, production per capita for the month was slightly less than for the same month of either 1941 or 1942 when the Nation's population was appreciably smaller. In the first 10 months of 1945, milk production was more than 106 billion pounds. A total milk production of about 123 billion pounds for the year seems likely to be reached.

In crop correspondent's herds, milk production per cow on November 1 averaged 12.92 pounds, a record high for that date, exceeding slightly the previous high for November 1 established in 1941, when farmers were forcing their milk cows in response to favorable prices created by Lend Lease demands for dairy products. Milk production has been favored by open fall weather in most areas. Scattered reports from the more important dairy States indicate continued liberal feeding of concentrates to milk cows. However, in the last two months production per cow has dropped more rapidly than usual in contrast with that of last fall, when production was declining at a lower rate. On November 1 milk production per cow was only 3 percent higher than it was earlier, whereas on September 1, it was 9 percent higher than on September 1 last year.

In all major regions, milk production per cow remained above last year's corresponding level, but by November 1 the margin of increase in the North Atlantic States was only 1 percent. On that date the greatest increases over a year earlier were in the East North Central and South Atlantic region, where the margin was 5 percent. As compared with the 1934-43 average, milk production per cow in the East North Central, South Atlantic, and Western regions was up 9 or 10 percent, whereas in the North Atlantic, West North Central and South Central areas the increase was only 3 or 4 percent. In several individual States of the Central Corn Belt area including Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, November 1 milk production per cow was the highest for that date in the 21 years for which records are available. In Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin previous high records were closely approached.

Percentage of milk cows reported milked declined somewhat more than usual during October and on November 1 equaled last year's 66.0 percent, the lowest for that date since 1925. In the West North Central region the percentage milked was the lowest for November 1 in 20 years and in the North Atlantic and South Central regions it was the second lowest. Only in the Western States did the percentage of cows milked approach the 10-year average.

**POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION:** Favorable weather throughout the country resulted in relatively high egg production during October. Farm flocks laid 3,140,000,000 eggs in October — 5 percent less than in October last year, but 43 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average for the month. Egg production in all parts of the country was below the record production of last year.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of  
November 1, 1945

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

with decreases of from 8 percent in the South Central to only a fraction of 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. Production during the first 10 months of this year was 48,849,000,000 eggs -- 5 percent less than during the same period last year, but 36 percent above the 10-year average. Production for the 10-month period was below that of last year in all parts of the country because of a reduction in number of layers on farms.

Rate of egg production during October was 8.79 eggs per layer, a new record high for the month, compared with 8.75 eggs in October last year and the 10-year October average of 7.42 eggs. The rate was at peak levels in all parts of the country except the South Central States, where it was 2 percent below the record rate of October last year. Increase over the rate in October last year varied from 1 percent in the North Atlantic, West North Central and Western States to 2 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States. Average production per layer on hand was 136 eggs, for the first 10 months of this year compared with 132 last year and 121 for the 10-year average.

Layers in farm flocks averaged 357,190,000 birds during October -- 5 percent less than in October last year, but 22 percent above the 10-year October average. Layers were fewer than last year in all parts of the country, decreases varying from 3 percent in the South Atlantic States to 7 percent in the North Atlantic and Western States.

Potential layers on farms November 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) totalled 542,525,000 birds -- 3 percent more than on November 1 a year ago and 12 percent above the 5-year (1939-43) average for that date.

Numbers of potential layers increased in all parts of the country this year except the West, where they decreased about 1 percent. Increases above a year ago were 4 percent in the North Atlantic States, 3 percent in the North Central, 2 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the South Central States. The U. S. seasonal decrease in potential layers from October 1 to November 1 was 7 percent, compared with a decrease of 8 percent last year and a 5-year average decrease of 5 percent for the period. This indicates that culling during October was heavier than usual, although not quite so heavy as the record of October last year.

There were 169,255,000 pullets not of laying age on farms November 1 -- 23 percent more than on November 1 a year ago and 10 percent above the 5-year average for that date. Movement of pullets into laying flocks is occurring later this year than last, because of much later hatching season and a heavy late hatch after June 1. Pullets not of laying age decreased about 30 percent from October 1 to November 1 this year, compared with a decrease of 35 percent during the month last year. Most of these pullets moved into laying flocks.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1 1/  
(Thousands)

Year	: North : Atlantic	: E. North : Central	: W. North : Central	: South : Atlantic	: South : Central	: Western	: United : States
Av. 1939-43	61,762	98,101	141,438	44,006	96,866	43,887	486,060
1944	65,700	107,228	156,904	49,103	106,720	43,431	529,086
1945	68,354	110,702	162,169	50,081	108,009	43,210	542,525

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Av. 1939-43	18,282	29,944	51,073	13,123	28,581	13,129	154,133
1944	15,413	29,233	47,158	12,881	24,400	9,041	138,126
1945	21,398	35,050	57,138	14,436	30,232	10,961	169,255

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as ofBUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 9, 1945

November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-October averaged 42.6 cents per dozen, compared with 38.8 cents a year earlier and the 10-year (1934-43) mid-October average of 29.2 cents. The seasonal increase in egg prices during the month ending October 15 was 3.0 cents per dozen, compared with 3.4 cents during the month last year and 2.3 cents for the 10-year average.

Egg markets were increasingly firm during October. Supplies of fresh and storage eggs declined steadily, with offerings short of good demand. Trading was largely on the basis of consumer grades. Prices on top grades, fresh and storage, which were largely at ceiling levels, advanced 2 cents during the month as permitted by regulations.

Chicken prices averaged 24.3 cents per pound live weight on October 15, compared with 23.8 cents a year earlier and 15.9 cents for the 10-year October 15 average. The decrease of 3.2 cents per pound during the month ending October 15 was the largest in 36 years of record. This compares with an increase of 0.1 cents last year and a 10-year average seasonal decrease of 0.5 cents.

Live poultry markets were weak and irregular during October. Over-all receipts and supplies were liberal and in excess of a good demand. Dressed poultry markets were weak and irregular most of the month, but closed steady with prices tending upward. Receipts were at the seasonal peak and unusually heavy. Consumption was stimulated by price reductions at retail, but restricted by increased competitions with other meats.

Turkey prices in mid-October were the highest of record for that date. They averaged 32.5 cents per pound live weight, compared with 31.8 cents a year earlier and the 10-year mid-October average of 18.0 cents. However, prices dropped 1.1 cents per pound from mid-September compared with an increase of 0.7 cents for that period last year and a 10-year average increase of 0.9 cents in the month. Turkey markets in October held steady to firm on young hens whereas on toms they were easy to weak. Prices for hens and small toms were at or close to O. P. A. ceiling levels, while heavy toms ranged as much as 6 cents below ceiling on some markets.

The average cost of feed in a United States farm poultry ration at October 15 prices was \$2.96 per 100 pounds, compared with \$2.93 a month ago and \$2.89 a year ago. The egg-feed price relationship in mid-October was more favorable to egg producers than a year ago. The chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were the same as a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.





CORN, ALL 1/						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1944	Preliminary	Average	1944	Preliminary
	1934-43		1945	1934-43		1945
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	39.5	40.0	40.0	575	640	600
N.H.	41.0	40.0	41.0	631	640	615
Vt.	37.7	37.0	37.0	2,722	2,553	2,553
Mass.	41.2	41.0	45.0	1,677	1,763	1,935
R.I.	37.5	32.0	42.0	326	288	378
Conn.	39.5	40.0	43.0	1,942	2,080	2,279
N.Y.	35.3	35.0	33.0	24,076	25,655	23,958
N.J.	38.4	35.0	45.0	7,278	6,755	8,010
Pa.	41.0	38.0	44.0	54,366	53,580	60,192
Ohio	43.8	38.0	49.0	152,119	142,956	176,988
Ind.	41.2	38.0	53.0	172,332	176,244	243,376
Ill.	42.6	45.0	46.5	349,054	403,695	404,643
Mich.	33.8	32.0	33.5	53,378	57,760	64,078
Wis.	35.8	43.5	40.0	84,991	116,536	108,240
Minn.	35.3	43.0	36.0	163,330	253,399	217,440
Iowa	44.2	54.0	48.0	436,342	607,608	523,296
Mo.	24.1	34.0	27.0	102,409	162,554	117,477
N. Dak.	17.4	29.0	22.0	19,280	36,250	26,664
S. Dak.	15.6	36.0	30.0	47,634	140,292	119,250
Nebr.	15.7	37.0	30.5	115,032	329,855	261,019
Kans.	15.3	31.0	23.5	45,090	114,793	71,346
Del.	28.5	27.0	31.0	3,956	3,645	4,061
Md.	33.6	35.0	37.0	16,333	17,150	17,242
Va.	25.1	25.5	32.0	34,502	34,272	39,136
W. Va.	23.4	26.0	34.0	12,798	10,426	11,730
N.C.	19.9	22.0	25.0	47,516	51,524	55,625
S.C.	13.8	16.0	16.5	23,398	24,160	23,414
Ga.	10.4	11.5	14.0	43,561	40,802	48,188
Fla.	9.9	10.0	10.0	7,250	7,190	66,830
Ky.	24.7	24.0	31.0	66,321	67,080	79,701
Tenn.	23.4	22.0	26.5	64,820	59,950	67,151
Ala.	13.2	16.0	17.0	45,310	48,128	48,586
Miss.	15.1	16.0	20.0	44,412	42,224	50,140
Ark.	15.5	17.0	22.0	33,844	32,300	35,530
La.	15.2	15.0	20.5	23,297	18,870	23,985
Okla.	14.9	18.0	18.5	26,821	32,958	27,102
Tex.	15.6	14.0	16.0	77,427	69,622	66,048
Mont.	13.7	22.5	16.0	2,265	3,308	2,192
Idaho	42.3	51.0	48.0	1,823	1,581	1,392
Wyo.	11.2	14.0	14.0	1,734	1,260	1,358
Colo.	11.4	19.0	21.0	11,335	16,263	15,477
N. Mex.	14.2	18.0	16.0	2,628	3,510	2,400
Ariz.	11.4	9.5	11.5	411	361	437
Utah	25.8	29.0	30.0	654	754	750
Nev.	30.8	30.0	30.0	89	120	90
Wash.	35.8	41.0	45.0	1,206	1,189	1,305
Oreg.	31.6	34.5	36.0	1,907	1,587	1,548
Calif.	32.4	33.0	33.0	2,458	2,211	2,211
U.S.	26.8	33.2	33.3	2,433,060	3,228,361	3,073,956

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORT  
as of  
November 1, 1945

CROP REPORTING BOARD  
Washington, D. C.,  
November 9, 1945  
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

	PASTURE			BUCKWHEAT		COWPEAS FOR PEAS		
	Condition Nov. 1			Preliminary 1945		Yield per acre		
State	Averages:			Yield per		Average		
	1934-43	1944	1945	acre	Production	1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945
	Percent			Bu.	1,000 bu.	Bu.		
Maine	74	75	83	17.0	102	--	--	--
N.H.	75	78	87	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	78	75	93	19.0	19	--	--	--
Mass.	75	71	95	--	--	--	--	--
R.I.	74	85	87	--	--	--	--	--
Conn.	72	58	88	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	74	75	88	15.0	1,980	--	--	--
N.J.	67	68	80	--	--	--	--	--
Pa.	71	73	85	18.0	2,214	--	--	--
Ohio	71	62	85	18.0	288	--	--	--
Ind.	70	62	87	15.0	150	5.9	6.0	6.5
Ill.	72	77	90	16.0	112	5.6	6.0	6.5
Mich.	73	66	81	14.5	377	--	--	--
Wis.	75	70	82	16.0	400	--	--	--
Minn.	66	70	74	14.0	574	--	--	--
Iowa	77	91	87	14.0	126	--	--	--
Mo.	62	75	82	12.0	12	6.1	9.0	8.0
N.Dak.	56	78	74	16.0	128	--	--	--
S.Dak.	54	88	77	13.0	65	--	--	--
Nebr.	55	83	82	--	--	--	--	--
Kans.	57	87	79	--	--	6.8	8.5	6.0
Del.	68	71	95	--	--	--	--	--
Md.	69	74	89	22.0	132	--	--	--
Va.	69	80	88	17.5	122	5.7	7.5	8.0
W.Va.	72	73	86	21.5	172	--	--	--
N.C.	69	73	81	15.0	60	4.8	4.5	4.5
S.C.	60	66	75	--	--	4.4	5.5	5.5
Ga.	63	68	79	--	--	4.8	5.5	6.5
Fla.	74	74	75	--	--	8.6	8.0	9.0
Ky.	62	74	76	13.0	26	5.4	5.0	5.5
Tenn.	58	67	76	16.0	96	5.3	5.7	6.0
Ala.	64	64	72	--	--	5.4	5.5	6.5
Miss.	64	66	79	--	--	5.6	6.5	6.5
Ark.	61	60	81	--	--	5.1	6.0	6.0
La.	72	68	85	--	--	3.8	3.0	3.5
Okla.	57	78	77	--	--	5.3	6.0	5.0
Tex.	65	72	77	--	--	6.5	6.0	7.5
Mont.	71	80	80	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	78	75	89	--	--	--	--	--
Wyo.	74	85	92	--	--	--	--	--
Colo.	68	75	92	--	--	--	--	--
N.Mex.	69	80	64	--	--	--	--	--
Ariz.	81	79	80	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	73	64	87	--	--	--	--	--
Nev.	82	81	80	--	--	--	--	--
Wash.	75	76	82	--	--	--	--	--
Oreg.	75	78	83	--	--	--	--	--
Calif.	76	72	76	--	--	--	--	--
U.S.	68	75	82	16.2	7,155	5.2	5.6	6.2



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		Washington, D. C.,
CROP REPORT	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	November 9, 1945
as of	CROP REPORTING BOARD	3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)
November 1, 1945		

### SORGO SIRUP

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1944	Preliminary	Average	1944	Preliminary
	1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1944	1945
		Gallons			Thousand gallons	
Ind.	76	80	90	211	160	180
Ill.	56	50	66	105	150	198
Wis.	1/65	80	65	58	160	130
Iowa	100	117	94	306	468	376
Mo.	46	62	48	480	496	432
Kans.	37	55	50	60	110	100
Va.	66	65	68	257	195	136
W. Va.	65	59	70	181	177	140
N.C.	64	74	65	915	814	455
S.C.	48	55	55	561	550	495
Ga.	56	55	57	1,261	1,210	912
Ky.	59	65	73	997	780	803
Tenn.	58	61	60	1,279	915	780
Ala.	60	65	66	2,168	2,080	1,848
Miss.	70	78	80	1,980	1,950	1,760
Ark.	44	50	51	983	900	765
Ia.	49	55	60	167	110	120
Okla.	35	42	43	171	252	258
Tex.	48	48	40	722	720	600
U.S.	57.4	62.5	61.7	12,862	12,197	10,488

1/ Short-time average.

### SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1944	Preliminary	Average	1944	Preliminary
	1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1944	1945
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ill.	24.4	27.0	27.0	46	27	27
Iowa	21.2	18.0	20.0	82	18	20
Mo.	15.7	21.0	15.0	981	1,617	900
N. Dak.	—	12.0	12.0	—	12	12
S. Dak.	8.9	17.0	13.0	1,022	2,091	962
Nebr.	11.1	19.5	16.0	1,786	2,244	1,344
Kans.	10.8	25.2	14.0	11,406	49,468	16,800
N.C.	—	30.0	10.0	—	60	20
Ark.	12.8	16.0	18.0	150	144	126
Ia.	15.7	17.0	20.0	35	34	40
Okla.	9.9	14.4	11.5	7,316	12,915	8,390
Tex.	14.8	19.0	15.0	38,497	96,724	68,130
Colo.	9.2	16.4	16.0	1,295	4,746	3,840
N. Mex.	11.8	15.5	5.0	2,234	5,560	865
Ariz.	30.2	34.0	34.0	856	2,176	1,802
Calif.	34.6	35.0	37.0	4,592	3,920	3,737
U.S.	13.7	19.9	14.7	70,310	181,756	106,985

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of  
November 1, 1945

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1944	Preliminary	Average	1944	Preliminary
	1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1944	1945
		<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thous. bushels</u>	
Ohio	19.3	17.0	17.5	9,889	22,457	20,808
Ind.	17.2	16.5	20.0	11,894	23,150	28,640
Ill.	20.1	21.0	20.0	39,010	71,400	71,280
Mich.	14.4	14.5	17.0	837	1,595	1,870
Wis.	14.1	15.0	16.5	319	735	676
Minn.	14.4	16.5	17.0	993	4,340	6,460
Iowa	17.8	20.0	18.0	13,783	42,580	34,290
Mo.	11.0	17.5	13.5	2,397	10,605	9,693
Kans.	8.8	15.0	10.0	605	3,315	2,750
Va.	13.4	15.0	16.0	680	945	1,632
N.C.	11.4	10.5	13.0	1,922	2,058	2,262
Ky.	11.6	13.0	14.0	375	780	910
Tenn.	8.7	14.5	15.0	302	1,044	1,155
Miss.	9.6	12.5	13.0	721	1,150	1,131
Ark.	11.6	15.5	16.5	1,139	3,612	4,125
Other States	11.2	10.9	13.1	1,866	3,097	2,964
United States	17.6	18.4	18.0	86,732	192,863	190,646

## BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1944	Preliminary	Average	1944	Preliminary
	1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1944	1945
		<u>Pounds</u>			<u>Thous. bags 2/</u>	
Maine	1,032	750	850	87	38	42
Vt.	630	600	560	16	6	6
N.Y.	855	630	620	1,232	731	632
Mich.	839	630	670	4,509	4,158	3,722
Wis.	517	575	600	20	17	6
Minn.	467	660	520	20	40	31
Total N.E.	—	631	662	—	4,990	4,429
N.Dak.	—	500	500	—	10	5
S.Dak.	—	300	—	—	3	—
Nebr.	1,178	1,250	1,500	321	588	720
Mont.	1,230	1,200	1,300	274	240	221
Wyo.	1,216	1,375	1,250	729	1,251	1,038
Idaho	1,470	1,450	1,500	1,731	2,088	1,665
Wash.	3/ 1,053	1,000	1,025	25	40	41
Oreg.	773	1,050	1,000	14	21	10
Total N.W.	—	1,364	1,396	—	4,241	3,700
Kans.	3/ 317	420	—	4	4	—
Texas	—	200	200	—	4/ 10	4/ 8
Colo.	488	580	590	1,574	2,088	1,847
N.Mex.	337	350	138	661	840	305
Ariz.	466	425	475	56	64	66
Utah	676	680	640	33	48	32
Total S.W.	—	486	405	—	3,054	2,258
Calif. Lima	1,344	1,296	1,300	2,091	2,203	2,314
Calif. Other	1,199	1,045	1,000	2,544	1,640	1,490
Total Calif.	1,261	1,175	1,163	4,634	3,843	3,804
United States	872	784	781	15,942	16,128	14,191

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Not including Blackeye peas.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Preliminary 1945	
	Yield per acre	Production
	Pounds	Thousand pounds
Virginia	1,100	180,400
North Carolina	1,125	351,000
Tennessee	825	6,600
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,112	538,000
South Carolina	625	25,000
Georgia	675	708,075
Florida	650	72,800
Alabama	700	320,600
Mississippi	460	11,950
Total (S.E. area)	676	1,138,435
Arkansas	400	4,800
Louisiana	390	2,340
Oklahoma	520	132,600
Texas	450	358,200
Total (S.W. area)	466	497,940
United States	672	2,174,375

## BROOMCORN

State	Preliminary 1945	
	Yield	Production
	per acre	
	Pounds	Tons
Illinois	550	1,900
Kansas	270	1,500
Oklahoma	300	9,800
Texas	305	5,500
Colorado	235	2,200
New Mexico	140	3,000
United States	257	30,900

## RICE

State	Preliminary 1945	
	Yield	Production
	per acre	
	Bushels	Thous. bu.
Arkansas	53.0	14,628
Louisiana	40.5	23,166
Texas	44.0	17,600
California	65.0	16,380
United States	47.8	71,774

## TOBACCO

State	Preliminary 1945	
	Yield	Production
	per acre	
	Pounds	Thous. lb.
Mass.	1,511	9,518
Conn.	1,365	23,478
N.Y.	1,250	1,000
Pa.	1,461	52,447
Ohio	1,063	22,740
Ind.	1,138	14,380
Wis.	1,515	35,755
Minn.	1,200	840
Mo.	1,000	8,000
Kans.	975	292
Md.	600	23,100

State	Preliminary 1945	
	Yield	Production
	per acre	
	Pounds	Thous. lb.
Va.	1,099	153,310
W.Va.	1,150	4,140
N.C.	1,138	828,400
S.C.	1,170	140,400
Ga.	1,129	109,215
Fla.	858	19,310
Ky.	1,092	467,015
Tenn.	1,154	136,585
Ala.	862	345
La.	640	192
U.S.	1,126	2,050,462

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1945

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

November 9, 1945  
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Class and type		Type	Yield per acre	Production	Class and type		Type	Yield per acre	Production
		No.	acres	Thous. pounds			No.	acres	Thous. pounds
			Pounds					Pounds	
Class 1, Flue-cured:									
Virginia	11	1,075	113,950		3B Dark Air-cured	35	1,100	220	
North Carolina	11	1,100	305,800		Indiana	35	1,100	22,110	
Total Old Belt	11	1,093	419,750		Kentucky	35	1,025	5,125	
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,140	402,420		Tennessee	35	1,085	27,455	
North Carolina	13	1,200	99,600		Total One Sucker	36	1,025	15,375	
South Carolina	13	1,170	140,400		Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	37	880	3,080	
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,182	240,000		Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	35-37	1,048	45,910	
Georgia	14	1,130	108,480		Total All Dark Air-cured				
Florida	14	830	16,600		Class 4, Cigar Wrapper:				
Alabama	14	850	255		Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,450	51,976	
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,078	125,335		Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,100	5,940	
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,124	1,187,505		Total Cigar Wrapper Types	41-44	1,413	57,916	
Class 2, Fire-cured:									
Total Virginia Belt	21	975	14,820		Class 5, Cigar Binder:				
Kentucky	22	975	7,800		Kansas Cigaretts	51	1,660	168	
Tennessee	22	1,025	24,600		Connecticut	51	1,660	13,612	
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,012	32,400		Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,660	13,778	
Kentucky	23	975	10,238		Massachusetts	52	1,680	8,064	
Tennessee	23	1,025	2,460		Connecticut	52	1,610	3,542	
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	984	12,698		Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,658	11,806	
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	925	32		New York	53	1,250	1,000	
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	997	60,010		Pennsylvania	53	1,570	1,471	
Class 3, Air-cured:									
3A Light Air-cured					Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,337	1,471	
Ohio	31	1,050	16,800		Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,520	18,088	
Indiana	31	1,200	14,160		Wisconsin	55	1,510	17,667	
Missouri	31	1,000	8,000		Minnesota	55	1,200	840	
Kansas	31	975	292		Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,492	18,507	
Virginia	31	1,450	21,460		Georgia	56	900	90	
West Virginia	31	1,150	4,140		Florida	56	900	300	
North Carolina	31	1,470	20,580		Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	900	300	
Kentucky	31	1,100	411,400		Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	1,554	63,720	
Tennessee	31	1,200	104,400		Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:				
Alabama	31	900	90		Massachusetts	61	920	1,288	
Total Burley Belt	31	1,135	601,322		Connecticut	61	930	6,324	
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	600	23,100		Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	928	7,612	
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,099	624,422		Georgia	62	1,075	645	
					Florida	62	1,100	2,530	
					Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,095	3,175	
					Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	972	10,787	
					Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,422	132,423	
					Class 7, Miscellaneous:				
					Louisiana Perique	72	640	192	
					United States	All	1,126	2,050,452	



### SUGAR BEETS

		Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average	: 1944	: Preliminary:	Average	: 1944	: Preliminary	
	: 1934-43	: 1944	: 1945	: 1934-43	: 1944	: 1945	
Short tons				Thousand short tons			
Ohio	8.3	8.7	10.0	325	113		210
Mich.	8.3	8.8	8.5	857	519		680
Nebr.	12.5	10.7	12.0	810	490		708
Mont.	12.0	10.7	12.0	820	682		984
Idaho	13.2	14.4	15.5	789	618		837
Wyo.	12.0	11.0	11.0	520	307		385
Colo.	12.7	12.2	12.5	1,900	1,427		1,875
Utah	12.8	12.8	15.0	546	396		495
Calif.	14.6	16.9	17.0	1,991	1,197		1,615
Other							
States	10.2	11.7	12.9	1,087	1,004		1,366
U.S.	11.9	12.1	12.8	9,644	6,753		9,155

### SUGARCANE SIRUP

		Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average	: 1944	: Preliminary:	Average	: 1944	: Preliminary	
	: 1934-43	: 1944	: 1945	: 1934-43	: 1944	: 1945	
Gallons				Thousand gallons			
S.C.	100	95	100	470	570		500
Ga.	130	132	154	4,359	4,356		5,236
Fla.	158	160	170	1,831	2,240		2,040
Ala.	113	115	130	2,992	2,760		2,860
Miss.	145	165	168	3,539	3,630		3,864
Ark.	109	95	105	109	95		105
La.	260	245	275	6,765	7,105		6,875
Tex.	129	125	130	825	750		520
U.S.	156	159	175	20,890	21,506		22,000

### SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

		Yield of cane per acre			Production		
State	Average	: 1944	: Preliminary:	Average	: 1944	: Preliminary	
	: 1934-43	: 1944	: 1945	: 1934-43	: 1944	: 1945	
Short tons				Thous. short tons			
Louisiana	18.4	20.0	22.5	4,925	5,349		6,098
Florida	32.0	28.5	34.0	715	799		1,078
Total	19.5	20.8	23.7	5,640	6,148		7,176

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1945

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.  
November 9, 1945  
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area	Production 2/		
and State	Average 1934-43	1943	1944 Preliminary 1945

Thousand bushels

East. States:

N. Atl.				
Maine	600	704	912	132
N.H.	733	767	778	139
Vt.	561	722	513	106
Mass.	2,550	2,228	2,747	410
R.I.	271	281	268	85
Conn.	1,364	836	1,523	511
N.Y.	15,887	13,602	17,010	2,160
N.J.	3,098	2,028	2,090	1,295
Pa.	8,684	5,070	9,100	2,470
N. Atl.	35,747	28,238	34,941	7,308

S. Atl.				
Del.	1,034	499	870	308
Md.	1,829	864	1,863	689
Va.	10,903	5,590	14,580	3,145
W. Va.	4,134	2,046	4,356	1,625
N.C.	1,078	499	1,782	252
S. Atl.	18,978	9,498	23,451	6,019
East. States	52,725	35,736	58,392	13,327

Cent. States:				
Ohio	4,914	2,422	5,395	984
Ind.	1,531	1,010	1,363	828
Ill.	3,162	2,790	2,418	2,684
Mich.	7,681	5,888	7,625	1,250
Wis.	666	862	805	316
Minn.	206	172	182	127
Iowa	253	42	80	54
Mo.	1,404	968	660	817
Nebr.	272	34	84	30
Kans.	735	260	279	270
N. Cent.	20,825	14,448	18,891	7,360

S. Cent.				
Ky.	285	280	185	220
Tenn.	304	198	351	405
Ark.	753	563	568	312
S. Cent.	1,342	1,041	1,104	937
Cent. States	22,168	15,489	19,995	8,297

West. States:				
Mont.	325	258	400	290
Idaho	2,914	640	1,900	2,465
Colo.	1,554	1,140	2,002	1,275
N. Mex.	731	847	760	472
Utah	412	550	629	420
Wash.	27,446	23,000	31,100	25,840
Oreg.	3,165	2,690	3,432	2,774
Calif.	7,607	8,700	6,144	9,240
West. States	44,153	37,825	46,367	42,776
35 States	119,046	89,050	124,754	64,400

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## PEARS

## GRAPES

Production 1/				Production 1/			
State	Average	1944	Preliminary	State	Average	1944	Prelim.
	1934-43		1945		1934-43		1945
	Thousand bushels				Tons		
Maine	7	10	1	Mass.	415	250	150
N.H.	9	10	1	R.I.	210	200	50
Vt.	3	3	5/	Conn.	1,300	900	400
Mass.	55	48	10	N.Y.	58,890	59,300	30,000
R.I.	7	7	3	N.J.	2,540	2,600	900
Conn.	64	77	37	Pa.	17,590	19,500	6,000
N.Y.	1,053	1,157	272	Ohio	22,760	24,400	6,400
N.J.	58	52	37	Ind.	3,310	2,500	1,400
Pa.	513	464	120	Ill.	4,720	3,700	13,850
Ohio	500	373	238	Mich.	41,600	34,000	14,650
Ind.	267	157	145	Wis.	445	600	7,650
Ill.	517	335	354	Iowa	3,340	3,100	3,000
Mich.	1,114	1,193	178	Mo.	7,490	6,500	6,500
Iowa	104	55	58	Nebr.	1,620	1,300	1,700
Mo.	354	175	370	Kans.	2,640	3,300	4,500
Nebr.	26	10	12	Del.	1,430	1,200	4,450
Kans.	131	63	117	Md.	425	250	100
Del.	6	7	3	Va.	1,930	1,800	250
Md.	61	52	23	W.Va.	1,175	1,300	200
Va.	349	428	61	N.C.	6,150	6,600	3,700
W.Va.	76	132	18	S.C.	1,340	1,200	1,400
N.C.	317	354	360	Ga.	1,690	2,200	2,300
S.C.	128	160	191	Fla.	635	600	600
Ga.	347	500	502	Ky.	2,030	1,900	1,100
Fla.	136	176	157	Tenn.	2,250	2,300	1,900
Ky.	223	135	248	Ala.	1,280	1,200	1,500
Tenn.	286	188	467	Ark.	8,430	10,600	4,700
Ala.	291	312	416	Okla.	2,750	3,200	2,500
Miss.	360	354	401	Tex.	2,300	2,100	2,100
Ark.	172	228	231	Idaho	530	450	450
La.	163	245	228	Colo.	510	600	600
Okla.	143	96	203	N.Mex.	1,070	1,000	1,100
Tex.	403	502	496	Ariz.	920	1,500	1,000
Idaho	59	69	59	Utah	840	800	900
Colo.	195	157	255	Wash.	9,480	17,300	18,000
N.Mex.	47	50	54	Oreg.	2,100	2,300	2,300
Ariz.	10	10	5	Calif., all	2,256,700	2,514,000	2,678,000
Utah	127	170	223	Wine var.	540,000	563,000	554,000
Nev.	4	6	4	Table var.	415,900	513,000	513,000
Wash., all	6,260	8,665	7,922	Raisin var.	1,300,800	1,438,000	1,611,000
Bartlett	4,420	6,885	6,302	Raisins 2/	237,300	309,500	--
Other	1,841	1,780	1,620	Not dried	351,600	200,000	--
Oreg., all	3,720	4,354	5,134				
Bartlett	1,553	1,794	2,250				
Other	2,167	2,560	2,884				
Calif., all	9,951	10,417	13,251				
Bartlett	8,722	9,167	11,666				
Other	1,229	1,250	1,583				
U.S.	28,616	31,956	32,866	U.S.	2,474,835	2,736,550	2,804,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. 3/ Less than 1,000 bushels.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	: Condition November 1 1/:			Production 1/			: Indicated 1945
	: Average:		: 1945	: Average:		: 1944	
	: 1934-43:	: 1944		: 1934-43:	: 1943		
	Percent			Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:							
California, all	76	84	76	43,866	51,961	59,523	---
Navels and Misc. 2/	75	77	77	17,570	21,071	22,023	20,700
Valencias	76	89	76	26,296	30,890	37,500	3/
Florida, all	73	63	68	26,920	46,200	42,800	50,000
Early and Midseason	4/71	60	66	15,445	25,800	21,700	28,000
Valencias	4/69	66	70	11,475	20,400	21,100	24,000
Texas, all 2/	68	83	78	2,164	3,550	4,400	4,800
Early and Midseason	--	--	--	1,256	2,200	2,600	2,940
Valencias	--	--	--	908	1,350	1,800	1,860
Arizona, all 2/	73	82	81	502	1,100	1,150	1,240
Navels and Misc.	--	--	--	239	530	550	600
Valencias	--	--	--	263	570	600	640
Louisiana, all 2/	72	89	74	272	240	360	290
5 States 5/	74	76	73	73,725	103,051	108,233	---
Total Early & Midseason 6/	--	--	--	34,782	49,841	47,233	50,530
Total Valencias	--	--	--	38,942	53,210	61,000	---
TANGERINES:							
Florida	64	63	63	2,780	3,600	4,000	4,000
ALL ORANGES & TANGERINES							
5 States 5/	--	--	--	76,505	106,651	112,233	---
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	65	45	64	20,070	31,000	22,300	32,000
Seedless	4/66	44	66	7,410	14,000	8,400	13,000
Other	4/59	46	61	12,660	17,000	13,900	19,000
Texas, all	60	80	75	12,043	17,710	22,300	24,000
Arizona, all	75	74	84	2,550	4,080	3,750	4,500
California, all	74	80	79	2,337	3,300	3,505	---
Desert Valleys	--	84	79	1,020	1,200	1,530	1,330
Other	--	77	79	1,316	2,100	1,975	3/
4 States 5/	65	62	70	37,000	56,090	51,855	---
LEMONS:							
California 5/	75	75	78	11,339	11,050	12,500	13,900
LIMES:							
Florida 5/	68	50	65	93	190	250	200

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First report of production from 1945 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.)

## PECANS

State	Improved Varieties 1/		
	Production		
	Average	1944	Preliminary
	1934-43		1945
Thousand pounds			
Illinois	2/13	10	21
Missouri	32	25	60
North Carolina	2,092	2,070	2,476
South Carolina	2,080	2,132	2,762
Georgia	18,306	28,140	30,954
Florida	1,919	2,856	2,371
Alabama	6,069	7,825	7,675
Mississippi	3,351	4,980	3,842
Arkansas	556	504	882
Louisiana	2,125	3,744	2,112
Oklahoma	855	1,400	2,250
Texas	1,940	5,400	3,870
12 States	39,336	59,146	59,301

## Wildor Seedling Varieties

Illinois	537	430	1,029
Missouri	853	750	1,800
North Carolina	304	230	338
South Carolina	341	468	530
Georgia	3,232	5,360	5,896
Florida	1,369	2,244	1,863
Alabama	1,567	1,615	2,165
Mississippi	2,569	3,320	2,902
Arkansas	3,029	3,696	4,018
Louisiana	5,663	10,656	7,488
Oklahoma	16,105	12,600	20,250
Texas	22,440	39,600	28,380
12 States	58,010	81,019	76,659

## All Varieties

Illinois	549	490	1,050
Missouri	885	775	1,860
North Carolina	2,396	2,300	2,814
South Carolina	2,422	2,600	3,312
Georgia	21,538	33,500	36,850
Florida	3,288	5,100	4,234
Alabama	7,636	9,500	9,840
Mississippi	5,920	8,300	6,750
Arkansas	3,585	4,200	4,900
Louisiana	7,788	14,400	9,600
Oklahoma	16,960	14,000	22,500
Texas	24,380	45,000	32,250
12 States	97,346	140,165	135,960

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop	:	Production 1/	:
and	:	1944	:
State	:	1934-43	:
	:	1945	:
	:	Tons	:
ALMONDS:			
California	13,700	21,000	23,100
WALNUTS:			
California	53,320	62,000	62,000
Oregon	4,310	6,800	6,100
2 States	57,630	68,800	68,100
FILBERTS:			
Oregon	2,894	5,600	4,300
Washington	477	860	690
2 State	3,371	6,460	4,990

Condition November 1 (Percent)

OLIVES:

California	58	49	37
1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.			

CRANBERRIES

State	Production				Preliminary
	Average	1943	1944	1945	
	1934-43				
<u>Barrels</u>					
Massachusetts	423,400	492,000	153,000	470,000	
New Jersey	88,400	62,000	59,000	47,000	
Wisconsin	91,400	102,000	115,000	75,000	
Washington	21,070	24,000	30,000	36,400	
Oregon	7,390	7,900	12,700	12,000	
5 States	631,660	687,900	369,700	640,400	



# POTATOES 1/

GROUP	Yield per acre	Production
and	Average: 1944 : Prelim. : Average :	1944 : Prelim.
STATE	: 1934-43 : : 1945 : 1934-43 :	: 1945

	<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>		
<u>SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:</u>						
Maine	281	268	270	46,102	53,868	56,970
New York, Long Island	224	155	275	11,316	10,695	19,250
New York, Up-State	106	125	90	17,279	15,750	10,520
Pennsylvania	120	116	113	22,318	19,140	17,515
3 Eastern	172.5	177.3	188.5	97,015	99,453	104,265
Michigan	99	108	105	23,669	18,360	17,850
Wisconsin	83	84	100	17,542	11,844	13,000
Minnesota	82	82	110	20,360	15,334	17,490
North Dakota	96	125	135	13,249	20,875	23,895
South Dakota	61	75	92	2,016	2,550	3,036
5 Central	89.1	98.7	112.5	76,836	68,963	75,271
Nebraska	112	120	180	9,078	8,400	11,520
Montana	98	120	110	1,700	2,520	2,310
Idaho	224	225	220	28,910	36,675	42,680
Wyoming	113	155	175	1,954	2,170	2,450
Colorado	169	211	195	14,033	18,779	19,305
Utah	160	158	185	2,194	2,765	3,460
Nevada	174	160	180	409	544	684
Washington	192	220	215	8,713	10,340	12,255
Oregon	183	220	215	7,289	10,340	11,610
California 1/	280	270	310	9,473	10,530	13,640
10 Western	180.2	201.7	210.6	83,753	103,063	119,914
TOTAL 18	136.6	153.3	167.2	257,604	271,479	299,450

OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
New Hampshire	151	140	155	1,270	1,064	1,054
Vermont	134	138	125	1,942	1,656	1,488
Massachusetts	138	130	130	2,474	3,120	3,120
Rhode Island	186	190	185	837	1,235	1,276
Connecticut	168	160	165	2,805	3,408	3,580
5 New England	150.6	146.8	147.5	9,327	10,483	10,518
West Virginia	88	60	90	3,012	2,040	2,700
Ohio	105	83	115	11,318	5,810	7,245
Indiana	102	89	140	5,576	3,115	4,620
Illinois	80	60	98	3,226	1,800	2,744
Iowa	88	65	120	5,505	2,470	4,320
5 Central	95.5	73.6	113.8	28,638	15,235	21,629
New Mexico	74	85	75	340	425	338
Arizona	143	220	210	327	1,342	1,355
2 Southwestern	96.5	159.2	154.8	668	1,767	1,703
TOTAL 12	104.9	94.9	124.3	38,633	27,485	33,850
30 LATE STATES	131.5	145.1	161.5	296,237	298,964	333,300

INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
New Jersey	173	124	180	9,633	8,804	12,960
Delaware	88	62	102	424	273	398
Maryland	104	89	113	2,612	1,824	2,192
Virginia	119	83	127	9,770	5,976	8,763
Kentucky	78	58	99	3,605	2,494	4,257
Missouri	88	62	90	3,844	2,232	3,060
Kansas	84	52	79	2,279	1,144	1,580
TOTAL 7	113.1	84.6	127.1	32,168	22,747	33,210
37 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	129.4	138.1	157.6	328,406	321,711	366,510

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## POTATOES 1/ - Continued

GROUP and STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1934-43 :	1944 :	Prelim. : 1945 :	Average : 1934-43 :	1944 :	Prelim. 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
<u>EARLY POTATO STATES:</u>						
North Carolina	101	82	119	8,778	6,970	8,568
South Carolina	112	61	123	2,618	1,464	2,523
Georgia	63	47	76	1,451	1,363	2,052
Florida	123	106	144	3,722	3,445	5,112
Tennessee	72	56	85	3,203	2,464	3,485
Alabama	90	58	106	4,131	3,364	5,300
Mississippi	65	65	69	1,423	2,210	1,863
Arkansas	75	68	63	3,278	3,196	2,394
Louisiana	62	53	59	2,676	3,498	3,009
Oklahoma	69	65	50	2,252	2,015	1,150
Texas	70	76	81	3,840	5,016	5,022
California 1/	299	355	325	9,314	22,720	23,725
TOTAL 12	96.6	99.4	127.5	46,686	57,725	64,263
TOTAL U.S.	124.0	130.4	151.4	375,091	379,436	430,773
1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States						

## SWEET POTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1934-43 :	1944 :	Prelim. : 1945 :	Average : 1934-43 :	1944 :	Prelim. 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	134	150	115	2,116	2,400	1,840
Ind.	95	125	125	237	225	225
Ill.	85	85	75	358	382	300
Iowa	85	100	110	204	200	275
Mo.	87	100	85	798	800	595
Kans.	102	140	95	327	406	361
Del.	124	155	130	493	465	390
Md.	145	160	130	1,134	1,280	1,040
Va.	113	120	115	3,801	3,960	3,795
N.C.	101	115	112	8,235	8,970	7,840
S.C.	84	98	90	5,119	7,056	5,580
Ga.	74	88	93	8,018	8,272	8,742
Fla.	67	70	66	1,308	1,400	1,188
Ky.	83	90	90	1,503	1,440	1,440
Tenn.	90	96	90	4,427	4,128	2,970
Ala.	76	87	85	6,548	6,699	5,865
Miss.	86	88	98	6,499	6,248	6,272
Ark.	72	85	95	2,122	1,955	1,805
La.	70	75	88	7,352	8,100	10,472
Okla.	66	80	85	792	1,040	850
Tex.	74	75	87	4,318	5,025	4,350
Calif.	117	120	120	1,299	1,200	1,080
U.S.	84.2	92.9	94.5	67,059	71,651	67,275



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 9, 1945

November 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES

1934-43 Average, 1944, and 1945

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita			
	Average :	1944 :	1945 :	1945 :	Average :	1944 :	1945 :	
	1934-43 :	1944 :	1945 :	1944 :	1934-43 :	1944 :	1945 :	
	Million pounds				Pct.	Pounds		
Sept.	8,613	9,334	9,760	105	2.19	2.25	2.33	
Oct.	8,222	9,022	9,180	102	2.02	2.10	2.11	
Jan.-Oct. Incl.	92,923	101,922	106,377	104.4	2.33	2.42	2.51	

## MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	November 1			State	November 1		
and	Average	1944	1945	and	Average	1944	1945
Division	1934-43			Division	1934-43		
	Pounds				Pounds		
Me.	13.2	14.4	14.7	Md.	14.6	14.4	14.3
N.H.	14.4	15.7	14.8	Va.	11.1	12.3	12.8
Vt.	13.3	14.4	13.7	W.Va.	11.0	11.8	13.3
Mass.	17.0	16.8	17.1	N.C.	11.2	11.3	12.2
Conn.	17.0	16.8	16.3	S.C.	10.0	10.1	10.5
N.Y.	15.8	15.9	16.3	Ga.	8.4	7.8	8.5
N.J.	18.4	18.3	18.8	S.Atl.	10.95	11.35	11.92
Pa.	15.6	15.2	16.4	Ky.	10.5	11.2	11.3
N.Atl.	15.74	16.02	16.22	Tenn.	9.2	10.0	9.5
Ohio	14.2	14.7	14.9	Ala.	9.1	8.2	9.0
Ind.	13.1	13.7	14.6	Miss.	6.4	6.5	6.7
Ill.	13.2	14.3	14.7	Ark.	7.6	7.6	7.6
Mich.	15.6	15.9	16.8	Okla.	8.6	8.7	8.4
Wis.	13.7	14.1	15.1	Tex.	8.0	7.3	7.4
E.N.Cent.	13.92	14.60	15.31	S.Cent.	8.40	8.48	8.66
Minn.	12.1	12.0	12.3	Mont.	12.8	13.2	13.2
Iowa	12.4	13.7	13.7	Idaho	16.2	16.6	16.8
Mo.	9.4	10.3	10.6	Wyo.	12.1	12.8	12.7
N.Dak.	9.8	10.2	9.6	Colo.	12.4	13.0	12.6
S.Dak.	9.4	9.4	9.6	Utah	15.1	17.2	17.6
Nebr.	11.5	10.1	11.1	Wash.	16.3	16.2	16.9
Kans.	11.6	11.2	11.6	Oreg.	14.6	15.1	15.8
W.E.Cent.	11.07	11.22	11.53	Calif.	17.6	18.6	18.0
				West.	14.71	15.57	15.99
				U.S.	12.14	12.51	12.92

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds.

Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada.

## CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1945

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

November 9, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on:	Eggs per	Total eggs produced
and	hand during October:	100 layers	During October: Jan. to Oct., incl.
Division:	1944 : 1945 :	1944 : 1945 :	1944 : 1945 : 1944 : 1945
	Thousands	Number	Millions
Me.	2,120	2,370	1,364 1,417 29 34 331 340
N.H.	2,040	2,056	1,345 1,383 27 28 311 302
Vt.	935	846	1,197 1,398 11 12 155 149
Mass.	4,715	5,146	1,488 1,383 70 71 786 804
R.I.	444	452	1,355 1,271 6 6 67 64
Conn.	2,900	3,043	1,491 1,407 43 43 418 405
N.Y.	12,673	11,373	1,060 1,073 134 122 1,884 1,642
N.J.	6,076	4,765	1,178 1,212 72 58 859 752
Pa.	16,866	15,226	1,011 998 171 152 2,413 2,109
N.Atl.	48,769	45,277	1,154 1,162 563 526 7,224 6,567
Ohio	17,397	16,638	958 986 167 164 2,502 2,433
Ind.	12,948	12,583	899 933 116 117 1,804 1,774
Ill.	18,728	18,020	871 874 163 157 2,543 2,441
Mich.	10,187	9,968	899 868 92 87 1,505 1,423
Wis.	14,754	13,648	865 914 128 125 2,109 2,002
E.N.Cent.	74,014	70,857	900 917 666 650 10,463 10,073
Minn.	21,302	20,656	884 868 188 179 3,243 3,285
Iowa	25,813	24,688	877 924 226 228 3,880 3,837
Mo.	18,714	17,697	812 822 152 145 2,769 2,622
N.Dak.	4,600	4,462	725 738 33 33 618 618
S.Dak.	7,254	7,076	800 818 58 58 1,018 983
Nebr.	12,341	11,964	825 818 102 98 1,782 1,812
Kans.	14,211	13,191	852 809 121 107 1,990 1,913
W.N.Cent.	104,235	99,734	844 850 880 848 15,300 15,070
Del.	824	763	899 825 7 6 117 106
Md.	3,008	2,664	893 818 27 22 399 378
Va.	7,489	7,070	831 880 62 62 937 914
W.Va.	3,322	2,918	874 936 29 27 480 403
N.C.	9,344	10,020	713 750 67 75 984 1,029
S.C.	3,686	3,364	608 604 22 20 349 353
Ga.	6,002	5,990	636 651 38 39 645 600
Fla.	1,566	1,508	769 763 12 12 191 175
S.Atl.	35,241	34,297	749 767 264 263 4,102 3,958
Ky.	8,851	8,353	818 856 72 72 1,131 1,061
Tenn.	8,710	8,674	738 763 64 66 1,047 993
Ala.	6,178	5,710	620 694 38 40 672 595
Miss.	6,646	6,044	502 505 33 31 612 571
Ark.	6,892	6,304	604 595 42 38 749 692
La.	4,065	3,682	539 558 22 21 383 354
Okla.	12,108	10,817	800 750 97 81 1,498 1,393
Tex.	26,727	26,200	766 688 205 180 3,186 3,043
S.Cent.	80,177	75,784	715 698 573 529 9,278 8,702
Mont.	1,748	1,603	896 812 16 13 242 223
Idaho	2,011	1,798	905 1,017 18 18 292 242
Wyo.	688	606	874 880 6 5 99 79
Colo.	3,414	3,079	862 787 29 24 467 394
N.Mex.	1,030	871	825 794 8 7 140 108
Ariz.	446	402	918 949 4 4 64 53
Utah	2,237	2,292	1,054 1,063 24 24 333 325
Nev.	259	258	973 1,038 3 3 37 37
Wash.	5,388	5,148	1,135 1,187 61 61 828 774
Oreg.	2,782	2,614	1,085 1,063 30 28 446 416
Calif.	13,656	12,570	1,079 1,091 147 137 2,153 1,828
West.	33,659	31,241	1,028 1,037 346 324 5,101 4,479
U.S.	376,095	357,190	875 879 3,292 3,140 51,468 48,849